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Nations Reach Accord In Amoy Controversy; Ship Bonus Trial Opens

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 18, 1939

Japanese Agree to Amoy Settlement

AMOY, China (AP)—Settlement by compromise of the controversy over the Government of Amoy's International Settlement was announced today by Japanese authorities.

British, French, and United States forces were landed after Japanese blue jackets occupied the settlement which is ruled by the Kulangsu Municipal Council. French and British forces since have been withdrawn.

The announcement said the compromise provided for the Kulangsu Council to control anti-Japanese agitation, to co-operate with Japanese officials in maintaining law and order, and appoint one Japanese police inspector, now, and 10 Formosan police constables, subject to next year's meeting of taxpayers.

Effect on China of Tokyo-Soviet pact: Page 5.

Seamen Go on Trial in War Bonus Strike

NEW YORK (AP)—Sixty-one seamen, charged with disobeying sailing orders in a strike for a war bonus, went on trial today as seven United States vessels, scheduled to remove war-stranded Americans from Europe, remained tied up.

The trial by the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation opened in confusion as Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union, demanded that "all 500 seamen on the seven ships tied up in New York" be summoned for trial simultaneously.

Capt. Karl Nielsen, Chairman of the Trial Board, ruled that 61, all members of the crew of the United States liner American Trader, should be tried jointly. [Details: Page 17.]

War Stocks Slump in Selling Wave

NEW YORK (AP)—War stocks suffered a hard fall in Wall Street today, dropping for losses up to about $6 a share. United States Steel, Bethlehem, Anaconda Copper, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse Electric, and Union Carbide were down $2 to about $6 a share on the opening selling wave. Later the market stiffened, recapturing part of the initial losses.

Brokers attributed the decline to vulnerable technical position of the market after its almost straight-up war advance and week-end news from Europe, including the Russian move into Poland and the possibility that the Polish collapse might be followed by peace overtures from a totalitarian combination.

Wartime Rules Limit Trans-Atlantic Flying

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways today made public regulations which have been put into effect on its trans-Atlantic air passenger service because of the European war. Commercial cargo is restricted to air mail, and inauguration of air express service to and from Europe will be postponed indefinitely.

To avoid possibility of contraband being carried as personal effects, baggage of all passengers is subject to inspection at terminals—Baltimore, Md.; Port Washington, N. Y; Foynes, Ireland; Horta, Azores, and Lisbon, Portugal.

U. S. Envoy to Poland Ordered to France

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, American Ambassador to Poland, would make his headquarters in France for the time being. Mr. Hull said no decision had been reached as to whether the American Embassy to Poland would continue to function from France.

Japanese Good-Will Plane Reaches Miami

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The Japanese round-the-world good-will plane Nippon arrived here today from Washington. The twin-motored monoplane and its party of seven were welcomed by City and aviation officials.

The Nippon is scheduled to leave Sept. 19 for South America, later flying across the South Atlantic to Africa, thence back to Japan.

'Detective' Hunts Meteor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eugene, Ore.

The University of Oregon can boast that a member of the faculty is a new type of detective. He seeks things which are lost or elusive. Beyond that his quarry and methods are entirely foreign to the tricks of the modern sleuths

This detective is J. Hugh Pruitt, Professor of Astronomy. His quarry, generally, is a meteor, and he has found several.

Finding these elusive celestial visitants is probably the easiest part of Professor Pruitt's detective work. His more difficult assignment is locating where the meteor went after its fiery dash across the heavens on a dark night, or sometimes during the day.

The professor's efficiency in "running down" these fugitives from the heavens recently was demonstrated when he traced the approximate location of a meteor that streaked over northwestern Oregon and south central Washington on the morning of July 2. The meteor streaked across the country with a "roar," people reported, and its landing somewhere east of Portland was sufficient to produce the effects of an earthquake for miles around.

'Detective' Called

No individual was near the landing spot, so "Detective" Pruitt was called in. A Portland newspaper called him on the telephone a few moments after the "quake" for his impression of the visitor. Local residents had been calling him about the "thing" they had seen hurtling through the sky.

His first task was to garner reports from all sections of both Oregon and Washington from which the meteor had been seen. Each report had to include two points—where the observer first saw the object in the sky and, second, where it was last seen before disappearing from sight. Reports were received from 91 observers and all observations indicated on a map.

Lines were drawn from all points in the direction the meteor was first seen. Dotted lines were run from the same points toward the spot indicated as being last seen. Extension of these lines established two factors, first the direction the meteor took in its travels and over what territory it moved; secondly, dotted lines indicated approximately the territory where the meteor landed.

Spotted on Map

The completed map disclosed the fact that the meteor came from over the Pacific Ocean and was first sighted near Tillamook on the coast. From that point it traveled in a northeasterly direction, crossing over the northern part of Portland and the Columbia River, a short distance east of that City. Beyond Portland the dotted lines converged on a spot in Washington, just north of the Columbia River, about 15 miles east of Stevenson.

Although the meteor has not been found, evidence of how accurately Professor Pruitt estimated the location of the meteor has been produced. A young man in Washougal, Wash., about 45 miles west of where the meteor was indicated as landing, was picking blackberries when he heard explosions.

Next day he returned to the spot and traveled toward the spot from whence the explosives had come Within 200 yards he found a black, pear-shaped object, which he sent to Professor Pruitt, who identified it as a piece of the meteor.

Donald H. Black

A Literary Tour of New York
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Air Vacation Travel Soaring in Volume

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Vacation travel by air is still "going up" in public esteem.

Continued popularity of vacation air travel during August aided in establishment of the sixth consecutive month of increased business for Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., according to V. P. Conroy, Vice-President in charge of traffic and sales.

Mr. Conroy said there had been a gain of 58.1 per cent in passenger miles flown as compared with August, 1938, and that the passenger miles flown during August bettered those flown during July of this year by 3.07 per cent. This was a total of 10,231,358 revenue passenger miles.

"American tourists have established new recordings in airline patronage throughout the summer," said Mr. Conroy. "Following high August increases, the first day of September was the greatest single day for traffic in the 10-year history of TWA. On that day, preceeding Labor Day, a total of 520,000 seat miles was flown. The previous record was June 30 when 501,000 seat miles were flown."

N. E. Industries Prepare for Rush As Orders Pour In

With orders for 200 representative firms running 25 per cent ahead of a year ago, the story of New England's entry into the fall buying and producing season could today be written in bold strokes. Production is up, employment is up, many of the depressive factors that fettered New England industry all during the lean years have been corrected.

Most important of all, this improvement appears to result from domestic conditions with the war playing small part. As William M. Rand, leading manufacturer and president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, put it today: "Because of the instability of the European situation and the fog that surrounds it, many of our manufacturing concerns who have made extensive plans are waiting until they can see more clearly what is going to happen before they become committed to important changes."

Besides improvements noted in recent weeks in New England's historic cotton, woolen and shoe industries, the region, according to a broad range of reports, is enjoying general prosperity in most of its widely diversified products.

In addition to the index of or-

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President Asks Unified Stand On Neutrality

Calls Landon and Knox, top G. O. P. leaders, to White House parley on policy.

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—President Roosevelt sought today to remove the partisan cleavage in the arms embargo struggle, which had been produced by a barrage of Republican isolationist statements, by inviting Alf M. Landon and Frank Knox, Republican Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates in 1936, to the White House conference of leaders which will precede the extra session.

Both leaders were invited in telephonic calls by the President himself, and both accepted. Also present, in addition to the list announced a week ago, will be Representative Carl Mapes, (R) of Michigan, a close friend of isolationist Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan. Representative Mapes is reported to be leaning now toward arms embargo repeal.

Sympathetic to Policy

Both former Governor Landon and Colonel Knox have been strongly sympathetic to President Roosevelt's foreign policy. The latter's Chicago Daily News has vigorously advocated repeal of the arms embargo, as well as of other neutrality legislation. Former Governor Landon, as far as can be determined, has made no public statement on the arms embargo, but he has firmly declared that politics should "stop at the water's edge." On several occasions, his declarations of support have helped the Administration in difficult foreign policy moments.

No single declared isolationist will be present at the important White House meeting, called for 3 p. m., on Sept. 20. The full roster includes the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, Speaker William B. Bankhead, Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley and his assistant, Senator Sherman Minton, Minority Leader Charles L. McNary and his assistant, Senator Warren R. Austin, Senators Key Pittman and James F. Byrnes, House Majority Leader Sam Rayburn, and Minority Leader Joseph W Martin, Jr., Representative Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and the three announced today.

The President is zealously seek-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Soviet Aids in Crushing Poles; Allies Hold Back War on Reds; Nazi Sub Sinks Plane Carrier

Republic apparently has ceased to exist as Government flees to Rumania.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 18—After 18 days of struggle, the 21-year-old Polish Republic appears to have ceased to exist.

Crushed between the great mechanized armies of Germany and Soviet Russia, Poland has lost its President and most of its Government who have fled into Rumania. President Moscicki, Foreign Minister Joseph Beck and a Government party of 56 arrived last night at Cernauti, a Rumanian frontier town. About the same time the British and French diplomatic missions to Poland, including the British Ambassador, Sir Howard Kennard, arrived in Rumania, with diplomats of 35 other countries, being requested to go either to Bucharest or return home.

Poland's national archives and all its available gold had already been moved into Rumania. Some 135 Polish war planes landed at Cernauti and large numbers of infantry troops.

Government officials still remaining in Poland ordered the Polish Ambassador, Waclaw Grzybowski, to leave Moscow in protest against the Soviet march into Polish territory.

Fighting Continues

Divisions were reported still holding out east of Kutno and east of Lwow, but trapped between the Germans relentlessly driving eastward and the Russian forces moving en masse across the frontier at eight or ten points, to a depth of nearly 50 miles in two days, the defenders were carrying on a desperate resistance with nothing to defend save the soil they stood on and their indomitable national pride.

The amazing rapidity of events has overwhelmed the British and French Governments with new problems and immediate repercussions were impossible to obtain. There is no assurance even as to how long the position of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

By a Staff Artist

Ignacy Moscicki
President of Poland

London attempts to discount importance of Stalin attack on eastern front—Warsaw protests to Britain and France on new aggression—Moscow's action seen as possible blow to Berlin.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 18—The Soviet occupation of the strip of Eastern Poland has for some time been regarded by informed circles here as a probable step if the Polish armies were defeated. Consequently it is not accurate to assume at once that the Soviet invasion of Poland irrevocably throws the Russians into common cause with Germany.

In particular, it is considered improbable at present that the Soviet action will lead to an Anglo-French declaration of war on Russia.

Such a step, it is felt, would be merely to play into Germany's hands.

The Russians, in the note to the Poles and to Britain, declare they do not mean to depart from the position of neutrality they have maintained since the outbreak of the war.

However, the Polish Embassy has advised Britain that the entry of Soviet troops constitutes an "act of direct aggression." This notification is similar to that given by the Poles after Germany invaded Poland Sept. 1. It was on this notification that Great Britain began the steps which brought her into the war against Germany Sept. 3.

The British position was apparently awaiting further clarification of the exact situation. The British Government was understood to have requested its Ambassador to Moscow, Sir William Seeds, for additional explanation of the Soviet position.

Britain to Push Drive

It can also be stated definitely that there appears to be not the slightest weakening by Britain and France in their determination to prosecute the war to a victorious conclusion.

While the better informed section of British opinion had already braced itself for the jolt of a Soviet invasion of Poland, the news of the Russian attack proved a sharp and unexpected shock to the vast majority of the public, which certainly had not been given any reason to expect such an immediate development in the light of the almost complete absence of information about Soviet activities from the radio news bulletins.

The newspapers also had been discouraged by the Ministry of Information from playing up the news that the Russian shadow was looming over the retreating Poles.

Issue Is Defined

Taking a considered view, public opinion seems agreed on the "perfidy" of the Soviet action, but it is also convinced that although the path of the Allies looks immeasurably harder and twists and turns more unpredictable, the aim for which they are waging the war becomes correspondingly clearer. Democracy is now, in effect, fighting both the left and the right wings of the dictatorial menace, and therefore all sections of opinion have been closer united in the determination to bring the battle for freedom to a successful conclusion.

As viewed by competent authorities here, the collapse of Polish resistance meant that sooner or later the advancing German forces must meet the Russians and it is

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Attack by Russia On Poles Arouses Paris Indignation

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 18—French opinion was thunderstruck by the news of the Soviet invasion of Poland. Russia's action unquestionably is the most important event since the beginning of the war, especially if it is considered in connection with the Soviet-Japanese rapprochement which immediately preceded it and which is evidently calculated to give the Soviet Union a free hand in Europe.

There is a unanimous outburst of indignation over what is considered the most treacherous and unprovoked Soviet aggression, with its violation of two existing treaties of nonaggression with Poland.

The newspaper headlines, from the conservative Figaro, which characterizes the Soviet invasion as a "dagger thrust in the back" to the socialist Le Populaire which calls it an "atrocious event," reflect this general indignation.

Blum Issues Appeal

The Socialist leader, Léon Blum, publishes an appeal to French Communist leaders to break with Moscow and "recognize that they have no duty or discipline except the common duty and discipline of French citizens."

What lends a peculiar quality to the perfidy of the Soviet action, according to French opinion, is that it occurred while the Poles were still gallantly fighting against overwhelming material odds. Neither Warsaw nor Lwow have yet been taken, despite the terrific German air bombing and frequent raids by motorized units on the Polish rear flanks. It is still premature to assess with certainty the full consequences of this Soviet intervention in the European war, and the French official attitude, which doubtless is closely co-ordinated with the British, is one of watchful waiting.

Guarantees in Poland

While theoretically the British and French guarantees to Poland would operate against Soviet as well as German aggression, it is most improbable, considering the extreme difficulties of any effective action in Eastern Europe against the combined German and Russian forces, that the Western Powers will take any initiative in attacking the Soviet Union.

Two facts on which French com-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Torpedoed British Carrier Had Reduced Load of Planes

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The British Admiralty announced officially today the loss of the aircraft carrier Courageous "by enemy submarine action"—the first warship casualty of the war reported by Britain.

An undetermined number of seamen and fliers aboard the 22,500-ton warship were saved.

The Ministry of Information in an authorized statement said the full complement of the Courageous, plus the personnel of the fleet air arm, was "about 1,200 officers and men. When sunk she had a reduced complement of aircraft and therefore presumably a somewhat smaller crew."

The Admiralty said the usual aircraft complement of 48 planes had been reduced since August.

The brief official announcement in reporting this blow to the fleet said the destroyers "heavily attacked" the submarine which torpedoed the Courageous and were believed to have sunk it in turn.

There was no indication of where the Courageous was sunk, but presumably it was attacked in sea lanes close to home waters either in the Atlantic or North Sea.

"Since the opening of hostilities it had been performing very good service in protecting ships of the mercantile marine against U-boat attacks," the Admiralty said.

Presumably this meant the Courageous had been a major factor both in convoying merchant ships and in launching aircraft to attack submarines from the air.

"Jane's Fighting Ships," authoritative work on world fleets, described the Courageous as a converted cruiser of 22,500 tons (26,500 tons full load). It originally was intended for Baltic service.

First built in February, 1916, Jane's figures showed it to be the oldest, but one of the largest of the six British warcraft used as aircraft carriers.

Jane's gave the Courageous' thickest armor plate as three inches on its sides and amidships.

It carried 16 4.7-inch guns, 4 three-pounders, and 17 smaller pieces.

British use convoys with merchant shipping: Page 17.

British Pamphlets Found on Germans

PARIS (AP)—Parisians were informed Sept. 18 that the first German soldiers captured in French action on the western front were carrying pamphlets strewn over Germany by British planes.

LONDON (AP)—The British Information Ministry has disclosed that Royal Air Force planes have dropped three different sets of leaflets over Germany.

The third set, as released by the Ministry, read:

"Germans . . . we hate war as much as we know you do but remember Britain never gives way. . . . We shall never give up."

The message, like the other, reiterated "despite the efforts of all men of good will to avert the catastrophe, the Nazi Government has plunged the world into war."

This Changing World

Russo-Japanese Armistice — Another Twist in a Kaleidoscope in a World of Changing Alignments—Before the Hatchet Is Buried

By H. B. Elliston

Thirty-five years ago Lafcadio Hearn attempted his "Interpretation" of Japan after 14 years of residence in the country and of close study of its people and its institutions. In that book he confessed that "he could not understand the Japanese at all." There were those who thought of Hearn's conclusion when they read the news of the Russo-Japanese armistice on the Manchuria-Mongolian frontier and the manner in which the reporters treated it as the harbinger of a closer rapprochement.

For no country has less in common with the Soviet Union than Japan. It was fear of a Soviet threat that first put Japan on the warpath. When I was in Japan in the late twenties, the papers were full of the "menace coming from the direction of Urga." Urga is the old name for the capital of Mongolia. And even at that time it had been Sovietized—an example, the first example, of aggression which somehow escaped the attention of the Kellogg Pacters.

Now Mongolia adjoins Manchuria. The Japanese were just as much afraid that their legitimate interests in Manchuria might be upset by Soviet imperialism as by Chinese nationalism. Hence the Japanese action in Manchuria in 1931. This wasn't the start of the rash of world aggression, as I have often tried to show, but a riposte for Soviet aggression. To the Japanese, Manchuria was regarded as a "lifeline" just as much as the Mediterranean is so regarded by the British.

* * *

Back in 1931, militarists in Japan wanted to go as far as Siberia. The conquest of Siberia (and the Siberian fisheries) has been a Japanese dream ever since the Allied intervention in Siberia after the World War—when the military used to talk of "watering their horses at the Urals."

Tactically the situation was perfect. There hadn't been a good crop in the Soviet Union, morale was deficient, and Siberia then was ill served in communications, storage, and preparedness. But the militarists were deterred by the world reaction to the "Mukden incident" with the Chinese. Perhaps, also, they were a little afraid of their own grandiose dreams. At any rate, they stopped at the Siberian frontier, and then got bogged down in China proper.

Of course, ideology came to the aid of strategy in keeping civilian as well as military Japan turned against the Soviet Union. I mean that anti-communism was the servant in the military design against Russia. "Thought control" in Japan is strictly constitutional. "Dangerous thoughts" are a penal offense. And all manner of safe-guards are erected in keeping Japan safe from communism. To be sure, the young idea can't be prevented from indulging a yen for the isms. So trained teachers conduct courses in radical economies which end by convincing the unlearned that Marx was not worth studying in the beginning!

For adults, the Government acts as a policeman. For instance, special measures have been adopted to protect Japanese fishermen in Russian waters from contamination. This effort seems rather a work of supererogation. For the fisheries dispute with Soviet Russia is endemic, and many times in recent years, from lack of agreement, the Japanese fishermen have fished in Russian waters with Japanese gunboats around. Moreover, even the war in China flies under an anti-communist banner. Ideology, in short, is a red herring for the practitioners of power politics in Japan, no less than for those in other countries.

* * *

How far the Russo-Japanese armistice will go is a problem for the guessers. The world is in a state of flux, and the alignments that will form, disappear, and reform are just as impossible to estimate as the location of the lava that comes pouring out of a volcano. Nothing is impossible in a world which is operating without standards. I mean that a struggle for survival admits of no examination of the credentials of possible allies. In these circumstances one can offer only a few faint indirections, as Walt Whitman puts it, and leave the rest to the devil's dictionary.

The Russo-Japanese armistice, on its face, seems to bear out the interpretation which this column attached to the Russo-German agreement. That was Joseph Stalin's coup. The master of the Kremlin wants to keep the U. S. S. R. free from any commitments East or West during this period of world upheaval. For Soviet Russia, as the "purges" proved, is still lacking in unity. And a war in which the U. S. S. R. was involved would be an invitation to disturbance at home. Having made tolerably certain of freedom from a German descent upon the Ukraine, therefore, Stalin has made tolerably certain of a breathing spell from the Japanese. It is sometimes said that Mr. Stalin's object is to remain on the side lines so that when the world conflict is over he can pick up some juicy morsels for himself. Maybe. But I think he is intent first of all upon throwing up a Chinese wall around his dominions, lest the conflict break up the Pax Stalinica inside Soviet Russia itself.

* * *

In the Napoleonic wars, countries were constantly changing sides. Perhaps the present world war will bring the same changing realignments. But it is much too early as yet to say that Soviet Russia and Japan are bedfellows. So far only two conclusions may be drawn. First, that Mr. Stalin is no longer interested in getting out on a limb for the sake of oppressed China. Secondly, that the job in China appears to the Japanese to be big enough, now that Germany has left Japan out on a limb, to try to conciliate Soviet Russia.

The fortunes of the actual conflict between Britain and Germany will determine further developments. For, as Lord Grey's memoirs show, neutrals are apt to throw in their weight with the side that seems to be winning. This war, more than any other in history, may be decided by the neutrals. The Japanese, after all, aren't so difficult to understand as a power, no matter how many peculiarities they may have as a people.

25 Cached Machine Guns Seized in Seattle Raid

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Twenty-five machine guns, valued at $6,000, were seized by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and City police today.

Witnesses at police headquarters said one package of guns contained a New York City newspaper dated April 15, 1925, described the weapons as of French make, and expressed belief they had been stored for a considerable time.

Eighteenth Day of the War:

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Russia invaded Poland over the week end—the most surprising development since the outbreak of war Sept. 1. The Soviets declared they were "protecting" some 11,000,000 White Russians and Ukrainians in Poland.

London was inclined to give a measure of credence to the interpretation that Russia was protecting its part of a possible partition of Poland. Paris appeared the more surprised of the Allied capitals.

The question of an Allied declaration of war against Soviet Russia hung in the balance as Poland called the invasion an "act of direct aggression."

On the Polish-Russian front events moved with devastating rapidity. At 6 a. m. yesterday, the Soviet Government told Berlin it had decided to move into Poland. By night the Polish President, Foreign Minister, and other Government officials, allegedly also Marshal Smigly-Ridz, and large numbers of Polish troops had taken refuge in Rumania at Cernauti. The Russians had advanced on a 500-mile front, with practically no opposition, in some parts up to 50 miles, and within 50 miles of the advancing German forces. Vilna, Tarnopol and other cities are already reported to be occupied.

On the Polish-German front the Germans have continued their unremitting advance, driving part of the Polish army into the arms of the advancing Russians and encircling most of the rest west of Warsaw. After a first refusal, the commander in Warsaw was willing to receive an ultimatum for surrender with detailed instructions for the procedure. Although the ultimatum expired yesterday afternoon, no reply from the Poles had been received up to midnight. Germans reported the capture of Lublin, Kutno and other towns.

On the Western front, beyond the fact that the Germans, according to the French, were moving up reserves, there was little activity. Minor German attacks were reported east of the Moselle River and between the Saar and the Vosges Mountains, where the French have assumed strategic positions, but the situation remained unchanged.

At Sea a German submarine sank the British aircraft carrier Courageous. British mercantile losses were raised to a total of 22.

In the United States a new move toward repeal of the arms embargo was made by President Roosevelt in inviting former Gov. Alfred M. Landon and Col. Frank Knox, Republican nominees for President and Vice-President in 1936, to a White House conference Wednesday. Mr. Roosevelt thus hopes to prevent repeal from becoming a partisan issue.

Other war news: Pages 4, 5, 6 and 17.

New York Viewed by Novelist of Trained Eye

A Literary Tour of New York
Edith Wharton—First of 6 Articles

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Edith Wharton has confided to her public that one of the impressions of her childhood was the ugliness of New York, a town without towers, porticoes, fountains, or perspectives. Having been whisked abroad by her cosmopolitan parents at the tender age of four, her young eyes were filled with the romantic ruins of mid-nineteenth century Rome. Cypress-shaded Italian gardens purpled her horizons, the lacy silver of idling fountains spangled her dreams, the box-lined paths of the Pincian Hill with its sun-gilt marble balustrades her playground.

But every year when her parents returned, New York confronted her; not today's fabulously towered skyline, which still slumbered in men's imaginations, but the low drab city of the nineties—cobblestone streets and uniform rows of brownstone fronts, elegant in their lace-curtained windows and suffocating upholstery. She knew all about their interiors. She was born in one, in a house which has vanished as completely as the rest of the New York which she knew and which she re-created in her novel, "The Age of Innocence."

Ugly and disappointing as it all seemed in her childhood, yet through the lens of affection she transmuted it into a thing of fragility and charm. For New York belonged to Edith Wharton both by inheritance and association. It was hers as definitely as Warwickshire belonged to George Eliot, and Wiltshire and its people to Jane Austen.

Downtown New York

Yet to trace the various houses in which she spent so many New York winters is now almost impossible. She was born during the Civil War in her father's brownstone house at 14 West Twenty-third Street. Not so much as a doorstep remains. Later, she lived in a house in Washington Square, but today most of Washington Square is a mere shell, only the front walls of some of its finest old houses standing like ghosts of other days, trying vainly to feel some relation to the apartments linked to their newel posts.

A house in West Twenty-fifth Street was her home for a while, but when she married Edward Wharton of Boston, the narrow but well-printed volume of the Social Register indicates that her "At Home" day was Friday, and they divided their time between 882

Bonney

Edith Wharton
Novelist picturing the American social scene.

Park Avenue and "The Mount," in the Massachusetts's Berkshires, near Lenox.

One other house on Madison Avenue gave Mrs. Wharton no end of pleasure. It was here she found in her mail box acceptances by Harper's, Scribner's and Century of three poems on the same day. She called it the "narrowest" house in New York; but into its 16-foot width she managed to stow previous spoils of her Italian travels, and to do an immense amount of writing, in spite of many social demands.

She has written that she cannot remember the time when she did not want to "make up" stories. As a child, she began by weaving tales about the summer guests who dined with her mother and father at Pencraig in Newport. To "make up," she had to have a book, and a certain kind of a book, closely printed, with rather heavy black type and not much margin. Her favorite was an old copy of Washington Irving's "Alhambra." With this in hand, and only when alone, she would walk the floor, turning the pages at intervals and evoking whatever her fancy choose. Then one winter in Paris she learned to read; and she grew more vociferous, pouring forth a tireless torrent of stories all about grownups, whom she termed, "real people."

Prose and Verse

But it was in New York, in her father's library, that she first had her fill of books; and now she wanted to write, not to improvise. She launched forth accordingly at the age of 11 on what was to be her first novel, which began:

"Oh, how do you do, Mrs. Brown?" said Mrs. Tomkins. "If only I had known you were going to call, I should have tidied up the drawing room."

Her creative frenzy came to a sudden end, when she showed the opening paragraph to her mother, who finished fiction for years to come with an icy, "Drawing rooms are always tidy."

With fiction ruled out, poetry began to flow. She covered all the brown wrapping paper that came into the house with her verses, spreading the large sheets on the floor and traveling over them on hands and knees. Once she sent a verse to the New York World, apologizing to the Editor for the irregular metre, but adding firmly that the "irregularity" was intentional. He published the poem, acknowledging in a note to her, that "he had no objection to irregular metres himself."

Adventuring on with poetry, she inveigled her brother into showing one of her efforts to his friend, Allen Thorndike Rice, afterward editor and owner of The North American Review. Mr. Rice in kindly fashion sent it to Longfellow, to whom his mother's family was related; and on the poet's recommendation, some of these early efforts appeared in the Atlantic Monthly. But Mr. Rice speedily dashed her 15-year-old spirits by remarking, "You know writing lyrics won't lead you anywhere. What you want to do is to write an epic. All great poets have written epics—Homer, Milton, Byron. Why don't you try your hand at something like 'Don Juan'?" Whereupon Miss Edith Newbold Jones (afterwards Mrs. Wharton) shrank into a secret retreat, convinced that she could now never be either novelist or poet.

Henry James, whom she admired and emulated, called Edith Wharton the "pendulum woman" because she swung so regularly back and forth across the Atlantic. Her custom of choosing an itinerary by the lilting sound of the names of places brought her one year to the Bergamasque Alps. The magic of this region charmed her, and resulted in her first novel, "The Valley of Decision." A few years later "Italian Villas and Their Gardens" and "Italian Backgrounds" found their way into print.

Doing Over a House

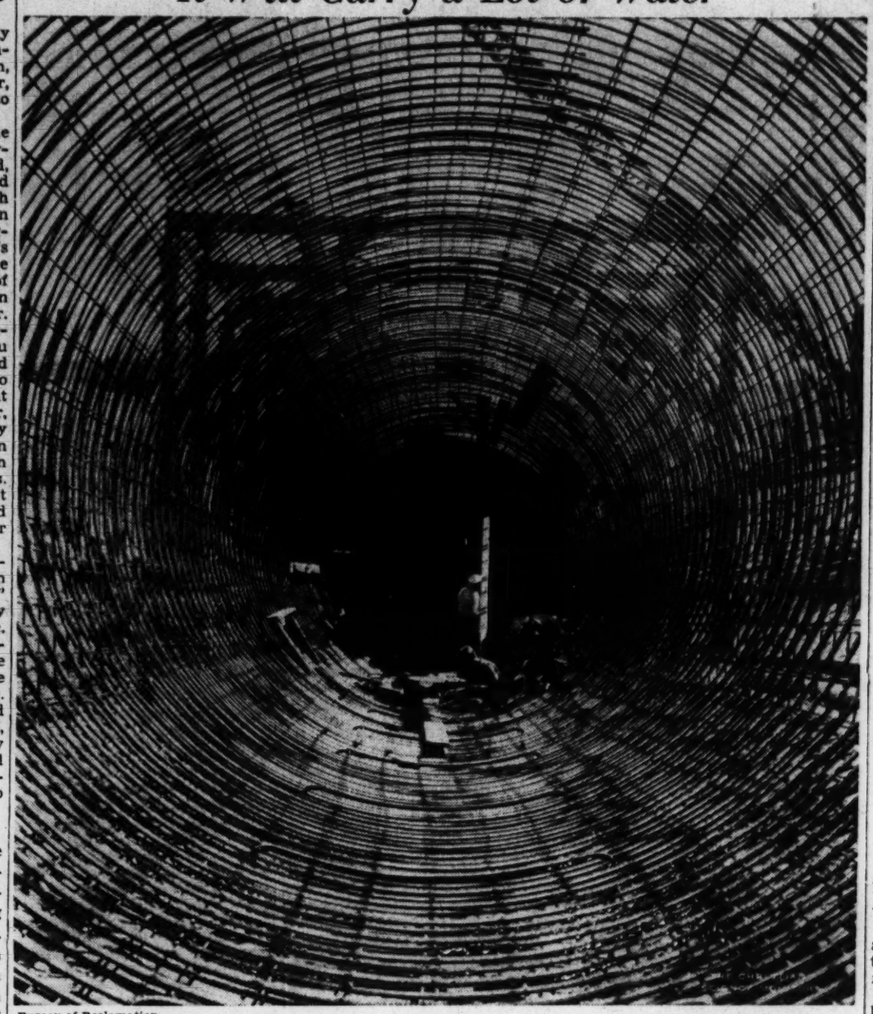
Another time it was a house which brought a book to realization. She and her husband purchased a half acre of rock jutting out into the Atlantic at Newport. It was crowned by an ugly wooden house. In collaboration with a young Boston architect, Ogden Codman, they transformed the house and wrote a book about it. Scribner brought out the first small edition of "The Decoration of Houses," after it had been rejected by another publisher, thinking it might sell as a gift book among the authors' personal friends. The first edition sold out at once, and for 40 years it has brought in royalties.

Although her literary success puzzled and embarrassed her old friends, and although none of her relatives spoke to her about her books, she had found herself, and nothing could deter her from her calling.

The idea of a novel dealing with contemporary New York had presented itself, and it was promised to Scribner's Magazine as a serial. About 18 months, she thought, would accomplish it. Lily Bart was already becoming a real person in her mind, but "The House of Mirth" was still nebulous. Then that electric thing happened which has given direction to so many aimlessly drifting stories—a call from the editor. An author was unable to fulfill his contract. Could he have her novel in five months? She took a night to think it over, but acceptance of the challenge was a foregone conclusion. She kept at it, finished it on time, and in the process turned from a hesitating amateur into an experienced professional.

Her masterpiece of the hill-people of Massachusetts, "Ethan Frome," was written during one of her Paris sojourns, but it represents the result of 10 years familiarity with the region and people of the scene. It appeared serially in Scribner's between August and October, 1911. It is a short novel, but in it she rises in full power to meet the magnitude of the situation she has imagined.

It Will Carry a Lot of Water



Bureau of Reclamation

Forms Link in Irrigation Project in State of Washington

The steel skeleton of a siphon, 13 feet in diameter, is a part of the 99-mile-long Roza canal in the Pacific Northwest. Concrete is being placed, and through the mesh of the reinforcing bars can be seen the form work and the long arm of a dragline dredge. This immense canal will serve the new 72,000-acre Roza division of the Yakima Federal irrigation project.

Depression Loss in U. S. Put at $200,000,000,000

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—With a world aflame in the battle between democracies and totalitarian states, the National Resources Committee reports to President Roosevelt that idleness of American men and machines in the depression has caused a loss in national income of about $200,000,000,000.

"The serious failure to use these resources to the full," declares the report, prepared by Dr. Gardiner C. Means, in consultation with the Industrial Committee of the National Resources Committee, "is placing our democratic institutions in jeopardy. The maintenance of democracy requires that an adequate solution be found to the problem of keeping resources fully employed."

The struggle between totalitarian states, which by their very nature are keyed to the efficiency of a military machine, and the democracies which, as shown in the present startling example of frustrated machine and man-power, are profligate of their resources, is presented just at a time when a world struggle may decide which type of government shall survive.

The scorn heaped upon the democracies by the dictators of Europe for their alleged inability to mobilize resources for the interest of their people—and for huge armaments—finds a breath-taking reminder in some of the figures offered in the present report.

Cost of Idle Manpower

Here are some of the things, for example that the people of America could have had if the idle manpower and machines of the past 10 years had been put to normal use:

The existing American "plant"—all the machinery and factories in the United States—could have been rebuilt.

If all the idle men and machines had been concentrated on housing what could badly housed America have had?—a new $6,000 house for every family in the United States, says the report.

The ambitious nature of the present document, which in a sense is the culmination of many previous seaching examinations of the western democracy is indicated in the letter of the transmittal to the White House, released to the press Sept. 17.

"This document is the first major attempt to show the interrelation of the economic forces which determine the use of our national resources. It indicated some of the problems which must be faced and solved if we are to have reasonable use of our resources and full employment.

"The members of the National Resources Committee wish to indicate their belief in the importance and value of this report as a stimulant to public discussion, and to further efforts for solution of the problems presented."

Staggering Cost of Idleness

The Committtee carefully delimits the nature of its report. Apparently it is designed to bring home to the Nation the staggering cost of idle men and machines. The power of individuals to produce, says the report, "is a resource like unharnessed water power. It is gone if it is not employed. It cannot be stored. If 10,000,000 men are able and willing to work, but are forced to be idle for a year by lack of jobs, the community has wasted the valuable resources of manpower. And because of idleness, the individuals are likely to suffer a loss of skill and a breakdown of morale. The Nation is poorer both by the goods that might have been produced and by the frustration and loss of morale of the unemployed individual."

In other words—men rust like machines. And to give another illustration of what such loss means in practical terms, the report estimates that if "the lost income had been used to build railroads, the entire railroad system of the country could have been scrapped and rebuilt at least five times over. Of such is the magnitude of the depression loss in income through failure to use available resources."

The report does not attempt to solve the problem of unemployed resources, but merely to describe it. And it acknowledges that a certain degree of inefficiency is inevitable. The problem of unused men and machines, however, is susceptible to improvement, though—says the report—"if a democratic solution is to be worked out it will be the product of many minds working through a period of years."

Challenge of America

The report offers this as a basic challenge to America. Without saying so directly it shows that Reichsführer Hitler has worked out a solution to the problem in the war-economy of a dictatorship. Now the question arises, can America meet the same problem through what it calls a "democratic solution"?

Unless a solution is found to democracy's basic economic problem the report declares, "a sense of social frustration must develop and be reflected in justified social unrest and unavoidable friction." Social frustration, it continues, is just as apt to work itself out in destructive as in constructive ways. It is a question, says the report, how long the opportunity will remain open to American democracy to put its house in order. The time for finding a "democratic solution" is not unlimited.

Uruguay in Sound Condition Due to Reserves on Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—This country is considered today to be in a more favorable economic position than in 1914. The State has reserves of foreign exchange which can be mobilized for the purchase of merchandise and prime products which are temporarily withheld from customary supply sources. These reserves are in addition to the free exchange derived from ordinary trade.

Dr. Cesar Charlone, Finance Minister, calculates there are 81,000,000 pesos in gold at the back of the 90,000,000 pesos of currency in public circulation—an additional element of strength. Recent laws and increased fiscal control are expected to guarantee the budget, stock exchange values, and the standard of living.

Price Rises Opposed

This does not mean that statesmen and economists can sit back and await developments. Uruguay was one of the first South American countries to feel the consequences of the European conflict with warships operating off its coasts and suspended shipping services. There were immediate rises in prices of imported goods which caused the intervention of the Ministry of Industries, which ordered the preservation of the existing price level until stocks are exhausted.

Another step was to authorize any person, even without import authorization, to bring articles of prime necessity into Uruguay. Exchange regulations will also be waived for these operations. Those importers quoting prior reduced prices will be given exchange preference.

The Customs and Import Control Commission is to take stock of supplies and to estimate probable duration and reasonable retail prices for these. The commission has reported there is no justification for public anxiety. As an additional precaution, Congress has granted President Baldomir special powers to avoid food hoarding and price raising.

Project Affected

One of the main problems for Uruguay, if the war continues long, is the Rio Negro hydroelectrification works, dependent entirely on barter trade with Germany. Dr. Emilio Frugoni raised the question in the Chamber and asked for the opinions of the ministers of Public Works, Finance, and Foreign Affairs. His indication was not accepted, but the feeling of parliamentarians was that an official statement would be necessary later.

When the Senate approved the special powers for President Baldomir there was a debate on the European situation which provoked several expressions of sympathy for the Democratic Allies, but an equal number argeed that it was impossible to emit South American opinions without incurring the risk of error.

Prohibition Gain In Pennsylvania Local Option Vote

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Results of the recent option vote in 500 Pennsylvania communities are being hailed as a victory for prohibition by Dr. F. Scott McBride, Superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League.

"This is the first time the wets were able to hold elections in territories that had ben dry for the four-year period," he said, "and by rights they should have expected victories there.

"They took only 20 places all over the State. In a great many places they weren't able even to file a petition against the drys. That says a great deal for local prohibition.

"We lost very little and gained a great deal. Considering the fact that the brewery people made a tremendous fight this time, the results indicate a trend back to prohibition."

Quoting statistics to show the trend toward prohibtion covers the United States as a whole, Dr. McBride said that 5,000 of 7,000 communities which have voted on the question since repeal, have gone dry.

"Pennsylvania is therefore running true to form," he declared.

Unofficial totals revealed that at least 114 cities, towns and townships rejected beer and 118 rejected liquor, while 219 voted for malt beverages, and 209 favored liquor.

Comparison of the communities shifting their status showed the balance in the drys' favor.

Eighteen went from dry to wet and 64 from wet to dry on the beer question. On the liquor vote, 18 went from dry to wet and 80 the other way around.

'Judgment' Set For School Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 18—Holding that the welfare of a democratic state depends upon the capacity of its citizens to form independent judgments on a rational basis, Cornell University, aided by an $18,000 grant from the General Education Board, will launch a three-year experiment to discover whether a capacity for critical thinking about social problems can be developed in high school pupils, it was announced at the University here today.

The materials to be used in the experiment will be organized around problems included in high school social study curriculums and the student will be expected to evaluate evidence and draw conclusions. The experiment will also seek to determine if the student's capacity for critical thinking will manifest itself in practical out-of-class and out-of-school situations.

The experiment will be carried on in co-operating high schools involving students in three different grades, and will be under the supervision of Prof. Frederick G. Marcham of the History Department, and Associate Prof. Howard R. Anderson of the Graduate School of Education.

Revised Filipino Act Proposed

WASHINGTON, Set. 18 (AP)—The Foreign Policy Association suggested today that the question of independence for the Philippines should be reconsidered in the light of the Far Eastern political situation and the war in Europe.

Frederick T. Merrill, in a report prepared for the private research organization, said:

"If Japan seizes the opportunity to drive foreign interests out of China now that England and France are engaged in a European war, national expediency would probably dictate indefinite postponement of Philippine independence."

An act adopted by Congress in 1934 provides for Philippine independence on July 4, 1946.

Mr. Merrill asserted that as a result of Japan's expansion to the south the Philippines already were being encircled in a pincher movement and that many influential Filipinos were beginning to question the advisability of independence.

"Many observers believe," he said, "that after the withdrawal of American sovereignty in 1946 Japan will attempt to dominate the Islands, either by gradual economic penetration, or by outright conquest."

Mr. Merrill also raised the question of what would be the attitude of the American people if a foreign power invaded the Philippines after independence, asserting they might feel a "moral obligation" to protect them.

Aside from other factors, Mr. Merrill said, this country's general Far Eastern policy might make it advisable to retain sovereignty over the Islands.

"At present the United States is concerned with preserving international law and treaty obligations, especially as these affect China," he said. "In the current test of strength in the Pacific, the United States holds the balance of power—and can throw its weight to the aid of Great Britain, France and the Netherlands. If a long-range naval blockade to cut Japan off from necessary war materials is to be effective, American naval power must prevent Japan from basing itself on the Philippines and exploiting the resources of the archipelago and neighboring Borneo. Japan will probably hesitate to move further southward against the Netherlands Indies so long as the United States remains in the Philippines."

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U. S. Air Lines Show Marked Gain in Safety

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority, reporting "really spectacular gains" in the safety record of regular air lines, said there had been no fatal air line accident in the country during the last six months.

Chairman Robert Hinckley said that in the year ended last July domestic air lines flew a total of 72,900,000 miles for each pilot fatality and 51,700,000 for each passenger fatality.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, Oct. 1, 15, Nov. 5, 19, Dec. 3, 17.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), either 11.79mc (25.4m), or 51.12mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Oct. 1, Nov. 5, Dec. 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, either 6.04mc (49.6m) or 11.73 mc (26.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Oct 1, Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Eastern States

Florida
Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Oct. 1, Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

New York
Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Oct. 1 and 15.

Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KVQ, 1380kc., on Sept. 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 12, 26; Dec. 10, 24.

Central States

Minnesota
Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Oct. 1, Nov. 5, Dec. 3.

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 1, 15; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Oct. 1, 15; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Oct. 1; Nov. 5; Dec. 3.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Oct. 1, 15; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Canada

Ontario
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on Sept. 24; Oct. 8, 22; Nov. 5, 19; Dec. 3, 17.

Territories

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Oct. 15; Nov. 19, Dec. 17.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia
Vancouver (Second Church): Lyric Theater, Granville Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 24. Radiocast Station CKWX, 1010 kilocycles.

Ontario
Stratford: Majestic Theater, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Quebec
Westmount (auspices First Church, Montreal): Victoria Hall, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 25

England

Kent
Chatham (Society, Chatham and Rochester): Chatham Town Hall, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

Sussex
Seaford: Ritz Cinema, Dane Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 3.

New Zealand

Auckland: Regent Theater, Queen Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 29; and Church Edifice, 116 Symonds Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 30.
Gisborne: City Hall, 8 p. m., Oct. 28.
Palmerston North: Opera House, 8 p. m., Oct. 24.

United States

Arkansas
Little Rock: Senior High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

California
Carmel: Sunset School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 24.
Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, University and Echo Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.
Huntington Park (auspices Churches, Bell and Maywood; Florence, Huntington Park; and South Gate): Fox California Theater, 6523 Pacific Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., Sept. 26.
Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Los Angeles (Eighteenth Church): Church Edifice, Forty-ninth Street and South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Blue Island: Blue Island Masonic Temple Auditorium, 12757 South Western Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.
Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, Leavitt Street at Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m. Sept. 30.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Piccadilly Theater, 12:10 p. m., Sept. 26.
Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Auditorium 4359 Michigan Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Chicago (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 10317 Longwood Drive, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Chicago (Twentieth Church): Nortown Theater, 6320 North Western Avenue, 12 m. to 1 p. m., Sept. 29.
Galesburg: Central Congregational Church, 3 p. m., Sept. 24.
Geneva: City Auditorium, First and James Streets 8 p. m., Sept. 28.
Pittsfield: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sept. 24.
Waukegan: Masonic Temple, 220 North Sheridan Road, 8 p. m. Sept. 29.

Indiana
Goshen: Goshen High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.
South Bend: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.
Tell City: Methodist Episcopal Church, Tenth and Mozart Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 24.

Iowa
Davenport: Masonic Temple, 115 West Seventh Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 24.

Maryland
Baltimore (First Church): The Lyric, 8:30 p. m., Sep. 29.

Massachusetts
Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Sept. 25
Hyannis (auspices First Church, Cotuit): High School Hall, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.
Needham: Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.
Springfield: Springfield Auditorium, 4:30 p. m., Sept. 24.
Worcester (First Church): Pilgrim Congregational Church, 907 Main Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.

Michigan
Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg Auditorium, North McCamly and West Van Buren Streets, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Sept. 22.
Detroit (Third Church): Church Auditorium, Second Boulevard and Seward Avenue, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Detroit (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5240 West Chicago Boulevard, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Minnesota
Fairmont: Nicholas Theater, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.

Montana
Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington Avenue and Division Street, Sept. 21.
Great Falls: Grand Theater, 113 Third Street North, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.
Kalispell: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

New Jersey
Ridgewood: Warner Theater, 3:30 p. m., Sept. 24.
Trenton: Junior High School No. 3, West State Street and Parkside Avenue, 8:15 Sept. 28.

New York
Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Fondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 29.
Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.
Fredonia: Fredonia High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.
Jamestown: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.
New Rochelle: Woman's Club of New Rochelle, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 3 p. m., Sept. 30.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.
Salamanca: Salamanca High School, 8 p. m., Sept. 24.
Schenectady: Church Edifice, Brierwood Boulevard and Union Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.
Syracuse: Lincoln Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Yonkers (Second Church): Saunders Trade School, 104 South Broadway, 8:30 p. m., Sept. 28.

Ohio
Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, Lee and Cedar Roads, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 30.

Oklahoma
Perry: Masonic Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.
Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, Boulder and Brady Streets, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 28.

Oregon
Ashland: Varsity Theater, 8 p. m., Sept. 28.
Portland (Third Church): City Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 29.

Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh (joint lecture): Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard, Oakland, 3:15 p. m., Sept. 24.

Washington
Seattle (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Eighth Avenue at Seneca Street, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 25.
Tacoma (First Church): Jason Lee Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.

Wisconsin
Antigo: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Sept. 26.
Baraboo: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 26.
Janesville: Apollo Theater, 306 West Milwaukee Street, 8:15 p. m., Sept. 25.

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Arkansas Rich in Resources

Governor Bailey intent on developing soil and mines—Wants cheaper freights.

Seven State Governors, recently visited, have offered interesting observations concerning vital regional and national efforts to readjust, reassure and stabilize economic and industrial activity. It was not sought, in these interviews, to elicit partisan or prejudiced views, but rather to gain a comprehensive picture of present-day American sentiment. The seven Governors, some of them in the midst of their first term in office, are courageous, hopeful and resourceful. They champion and defend the American theory of popular government. The following is the sixth of seven articles.

By Frank L. Perrin
Associate Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

By a Staff Artist

Carl E. Bailey
Governor of Arkansas

Few of the American States, if any, are richer in the essential natural resources than Arkansas. Gov. Carl E. Bailey did not discover this fact, but he, perhaps more clearly than some of his predecessors in office during recent years, is emphasizing and capitalizing it. He is convinced, beyond doubt, that the State's greatest asset is its rich soil. To the profitable utilization of the farming land all of the State's other resources, its forests, its rivers, and its mines should rightfully contribute. He has, it must be admitted, a persuasive faculty for accomplishment. His rewards, if any, will come, not because of a willingness or desire to please or placate politicians, but as a result of unselfish devotion to ways and methods which he believes will advance the welfare and prosperity of all his people.

In North Dakota one would quite naturally expect to find the governing authority determined to assure the impartial sharing of educational opportunities by the children of school age in the State as a whole. And yet Governor Bailey of Arkansas, rather than Governor Moses of North Dakota, is the champion of this generous method. Mr. Moses would place the sole responsibility upon districts and counties. Mr. Bailey accepts it as the duty of the Commonwealth, without reservations as to color or locality.

Start of Rice Industry

Nearly 40 years ago, in 1902, to be exact, a pioneering farmer in the Grand Prairie section of eastern Arkansas began the cultivation of rice, utilizing for irrigation the inexhaustible store of subterranean water made available by pumping. It was a courageous venture, revolutionary in a land of cotton and corn. Today the area, which embraces portions of five or more counties, has been developed as far north as the city of Newport.

Arkansas produces nearly one fifth of the rice grown in the United States. The average annual value of the crop is $6,000,000. In the early years of the development of this industry, while visiting the fields, a call was made at the State House. The Chief Executive was absent. A courteous official in one of the departments volunteered to act as sponsor and guide. At the conclusion of the visit the observation was made that the visitor had failed to meet "the Governor's friend." Someone volunteered the information that the Chief's only friend was his secretary, and that he had left town with the Governor.

No such facetious remark would be made as indicating the esteem, or lack of esteem, in which Governor Bailey is held by those he is so generously and courageously serving. Of course it is inevitable that one who attains the high office which he now holds should practice, before his election, the gentle arts of the politician. But the assurance is felt that Carl Bailey, when he took the oath of office, laid aside partisan prejudices and any personal animosities The people do play politics you know, even in states where one party or the other dominates. It is a diversion, or an art, that is most intriguing.

Freight Concession Sought

At present the Governor of Arkansas is rendering valuable service, in co-operation with the Chief Executives of several of his neighbor states, in the endeavor to obtain relief from what they denounce as discriminatory freight rates on finished products. He emphasizes the fact that the South and parts of the West pay approximately 75 per cent higher freight rates on finished products than are paid on similar products moving out of the industrial Northeast toward the South and West. In discussing the problem Governor Bailey says:

"The Constitution of the United States is a compact between 48 independent commonwealths. Its essential purpose is to guarantee free trade between these commonwealths and to prevent the creation of barriers between them. The freight rate structure is nothing less than a tariff. It is a flagrant, continuing violation of the Constitution of the United States. The South pays the penalty of retarded industrial development. Consumers pay the penalty of higher prices for finished products. It is a war too big for one state. Nine Southeastern states, including Arkansas through their Governors, have created an organization to cope with this common problem."

Unjust Burden Seen

It is interesting to note the fact the Democratic Governors in nearly every State visited during this and a previous survey are perplexed because a Congress overwhelmingly sympathetic, politically, and a national Administration enjoying abundant opportunity, have not moved definitely in an effort to relieve the South of this allegedly unjust economic burden.

Governor Bailey, at least as enthusiastically as any of his recent predecessors in office, is promoting a thoroughly organized effort to advance his State's development of its rich natural resources. He is furthering the program of the State Agricultural and Industrial Commission, headed by H. K. Thatcher, with headquarters in Little Rock. Emphasis is placed upon a comprehensive plan to develop and utilize the vast hydroelectric power now going to waste. The main rivers of the State are the channels which, it is estimated, would supply power sufficient to turn the wheels of every mill and factory and light the cities of the home State and many neighboring States. But again, it is complained, the "Solid South" is forgotten in the distribution of benefactions bestowed in so-called "doubtful" States.

New Way for Good Jobs Opened by Farm Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 18—Graduates of the College of Agriculture of the University of California have not suffered from lack of jobs to any appreciable degree over the period 1930-1938, which has proved a rough time for many young men, it is reported by Dean C. B. Hutchinson.

His data, including a survey made by Assistant Dean Dr. S. B. Freeborn, do not include any comparative figures with other large and comparable schools of agriculture throughout the nation but indicates that students of agriculture and its problems have been in steady demand.

Government, State, and even local agencies have utilized these graduates as well as farmers, dairymen, farm associations, research plants, and departments of education. Some of the graduates have gone into business for themselves.

Dr. Freeborn's figures broken down into several fields of agricultural school graduates showed a small percentage of unemployment.

"So far as could be determined," the University of California statement said, "all graduates with the B. S. degree from the Davis campus (Agricultural School) for the years 1930-38 are now employed. It was possible to trace the careers of all but 2.9 per cent of this group. If there is any unemployment it is in this unknown group."

Further research showed all graduates in soil technology for the three years 1936-38 to be employed. Also the report said there was no unemployment among graduates in entomology—the study of insect pests—for the same period who could be contacted.

Seventy per cent of the graduates in the field of agricultural economics from 1923-38 were said to have been contacted and only .9 per cent were reported unemployed. The remaining 30 per cent were declared deceased or unable to be located.

Some 46 per cent of the forestry graduates were found to have been employed by the United States Forest Service—35 per cent of them permanently.

Dean Hutchison recalled the Office of Education report of 1936 on the economic status of college alumni in which 41,138 alumni of 31 different institutions were interviewed. At that time, says Dean Hutchison, of the 41,138 graduates only 4.9 were unemployed and seeking jobs.

75-Ton Device Measures Strength of Tiny Neutron

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18 (AP)—With the help of a 75-ton laboratory instrument, two natural scientists have measured the magnetic strength of the smallest known neutral particle of matter, the neutron.

The measurement is considered of fundamental importance in the study of atomic structure. It may help physicists to learn more about how matter is formed.

Prof. Felix Bloch of Stanford University and Prof. Luis W. Alvarez of the University of California, who collaborated in the work, announced the measurement Sept. 16.

Technically it is 1.93 "nuclear magnetons." to reduce the term to ordinary dimensions they calculated it would take 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 (one trillion trillion) neutrons to equal the strength of a small horseshoe magnet such as is obtainable in 5-and-10-cent stores.

Form Cores of Atoms

Neutrons are little magnets. Together with protons, particles of about the same weight, they make up the nuclei, or cores, of all atoms.

For the measurement, great numbers of neutrons were produced in the University of California's research cyclotron, an atom-smashing machine. They came out with sufficient speed to pass through two steel plates each two inches thick.

First the neutron stream was directed at one of the plates, which was magnetized and called a polarizer. The neutrons which passed through this plate lined up roughly parallel to the magnetic lines of the polarizer. The neutrons themselves thus were polarized.

When the second plate was set up two feet away from the polarizer and similarly magnetized, many polarized neutrons would pass through it also. But when the second plate was turned end for end, so that its polarity was opposite that of the first plate, few neutrons would go through it.

Neutrons Turned Around

To measure the strength of the neutrons the professors turned the neutrons around instead of turning the second plate. This was done by creating another magnetic field between the two plates.

The additional magnetic field was made to oscillate or change polarity about 2,000,000 times a second. Each oscillation caused the neutrons to pivot back and forth so their tiny poles would line up in agreement with the rapid alterations.

The speed of the oscillations could be varied. When it was set to cause the maximum number of neutrons to pivot, a minimum number of the neutrons would pass through the second plate. A delicate instrument counted the neutrons that continued to pass through. With this count and with data on the speed of the pivoting, Professor Bloch and Professor Alvarez computed the magnetic strength of those passing through, and finally the magnetic power of a single particle.

They said the result was accurate to within 1 per cent of the expected calculations.

At Columbia University Dr. I. I. Rabi and associates recently computed the magnetic strength of nucleus of a heavy hydrogen atom. This nucleus is a combination of one neutron and one proton.

Behind the Headlines

How long will war last? It is all guesswork and conjectures are not good enough.

How long? That is the question everybody is asking. How long will the war last.

Herr Hitler was obviously counting on a short war, a "lightning war," or Blitzkrieg, followed by a "successful" peace. But Great Britain says it is making all plans for a three-year war, if necessary. Such a declaration is hard blow against the German morale.

In the United States and elsewhere there is much guessing as to the war's probable duration. At my club yesterday I discovered that some members had suddenly become convinced that it would last just six months. For no perceptible reason, or for very different reasons, this particular term had been seized upon by a number of persons. It was the first example I have encountered during this war of the strange tendency for baseless conjectures to gain wide and rapid circulation and acceptance.

Picking out two of my friends who seemed to be most certain the war would last six months, I asked them why they thought so.

"By that time," said one of them, "the Germans will have gained everything they want and the Allies will have had enough."

"By that time," said the other, "the Allies will have won decisive victories, and the Germans will have had enough."

You can take your choice, if you are satisfied with conjectures.

Conjectures Are Harmful

But conjectures are not good enough. In fact, they are harmful. They either rouse false hopes or give rise to needless despair. Whichever they do, they do it on a false basis. They engender a mental state which is conducive neither to successful prosecution of a war, nor to the maintenance of neutrality. There is no point in saying the war will last six months, when it may end before that. Everybody hopes it will. I recall an instance where great suffering resulted from a thoughtless guess, made in the summer of 1918, that the World War would go on for two more years. That war ended, of course, within a few months. The guess should never have been hazarded.

On the other hand, to say that the war will last only six months, when it may last longer, is to erect hopes on a false foundation.

Many Complex Issues

There is no person on earth who can say with any certainty that this war will end on any particular day, month or year. The astrologers will doubtless make many guesses, but with no more success than has attended their guesses in the past.

The complexity of the issues involved defies human calculations. Things may happen any day which will entirely alter the nature and duration of hostilities. Here are just a few of them.

Italy may continue neutral, or it may enter the war on the side of Germany, or it may join the Allies. Whichever of these things may happen, will have a great deal to do with the character of the war on land, at sea and in the air. Russia may continue neutral, or it may join Germany. The consequences of its future actions are incalculable.

The Balkan States, where the World War began, are still neutral; they may be swept onto the side of Germany, or of the Allies, or divided between the two contending forces. Their eventual alignment, if they become belligerents, is beyond surmise.

In the Far East, anything may happen. Nominal peace may continue, or there may be an Asiatic theater of war no less important than the European.

The United States and the Latin-American countries may succeed in keeping out of the war, and they may not.

That is the raw material from which guesses as to the duration of the war must be made. You can judge for yourself how dependable they are.

Yet in the midst of all these uncertainties, one great certainty stands out. It is possible to say when the war will end. It will end when peace becomes established in the hearts of men. Then, war will really end. It will not give place to a mere armed truce, but to a genuine peace. There will never be real peace until that happens.

Rex Miller

Wide World

"War will end when peace becomes established in the hearts of men"

But permanent peace will come only when peace is established in the hearts of men.

German-Americans Stand Firm To Avoid Taking Sides in War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Hoping to prevent a repetition of experiences of the last war when many German-Americans, loyal to the United States, were virtually ostracized because neighbors assumed they must be siding with the mother country, some important national German-American societies are making known their neutral stand in this conflict.

One national organization, which claims over 100,000 members, (the German American League for Culture) goes so far as to declare itself "uncompromising in opposition to the barbaric Hitler regime," calls the Führer "the most dangerous enemy of the German people," and adds, "in the interest of humanity and of the great things that made the world admire Germany, Hitler must be defeated."

An older and larger organization, the Steuben Society of America, has issued a proclamation declaring its members to be neutral. This document, signed by the chairman of the National Council of the organization, Theodore H. Hoffman, pledges that "American citizens of Germanic extraction can be relied upon to observe and obey all the rules of a strict and honest neutrality, both by word and action."

Germans in this country, Mr. Hoffman further points out, have rendered patriotic service since Revolutionary days when General Steuben, a German, drilled colonial troops at Valley Forge. They will take all honorable means, he added, to defend their reputation for patriotism. But they will also oppose any efforts made to draw the United States into the war in Europe.

"Americans of Germanic extraction do not want Communism or Fascism or any other foreign isms in this country," Mr. Hoffman insists. But he also asks the Government to keep its eyes open for British and French propaganda in this country.

His concluding statement is: "There must be no repetition of 1914 to 1917! We must not be involved in war!"

An effort is being made to find common ground upon which the various German societies not endorsing the Hitler regime can join hands, Dr. Erich von Schroetter, its secretary said. Mentioned in this group are the Steuben Society, the American Turners, and the Federation of German Societies in Wisconsin.

"In these difficult times," said a Chicago Steuben Society member, 'many of us with German names, who are proud of our German heritage, are made miserable by the 100 per centers who take it upon themselves to make this a personal war instead of keeping neutral."

Group to Aid Needy Behind the Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Citizen aid for needy noncombatant victims in allied nations will be sought throughout the United States by the American War Relief Committee, George Gordon Battle, President of the Committee, announced Sept. 18. In an all-creed organization to help relieve behind-the-lines distress, the Committee will establish branches in principal cities of the United States, maintaining national headquarters at 542 Fifth Avenue.

Urging that this was "one humaintarian cause which should enlist the sympathies and support of every American," Mr. Battle said the Committee would supply aid "in the form of food, clothing, shelter, medical aid and supplies to the real victims of this unfortunate war—the noncombatants, particularly children and the aged and infirm."

Of All Things . . . !

In a Railway Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Anyone who looks out of a railway carriage on arrival at a station and sees a 10-foot snake, giant wasps, bees and spiders and wooden owls is entitled to ask where he is. And the answer is "Llanfairfechan, North Wales," where is the most novel specimen of those railway station gardens upon which British station masters lavish so much enthusiastic attention when they are not engaged in superintending trains.

Thousands of entries are received annually for the "brighter station garden" competitions promoted by the various railroads. The cost of the displays is borne by the staff themselves and any prize money is used to purchase additional plants and bulbs. One winning station has a display of 1,000 crocuses, while another has a display of 2,000 wallflowers.

At Long Last

SANTA MARIA, Calif. (AP)—Louis J. Morris, who has been a Justice of the Peace 41 years, is going to become a citizen.

He was born at Vancouver, B. C., but had thought he became a citizen when his father was naturalized.

Unable to find records of his father's citizenship Morris decided to take out papers.

Did He Make a Sale?

BLOOMINGTON, Ill.—Frithlof Burgeson, a salesman for a firm which manufactures parking meters, parked his car and went to the city hall where he demonstrated his product to members of the City Council.

When he returned to his car, he found a ticket for overtime parking, went back to the city hall and paid a $1 fine.

Superior

AMES, Iowa (AP)—As a hog caller, Mrs. Leo Whitmore is tops—even among men.

The Batavia, Iowa, farm woman walked off with first honors in a hog calling contest in which most of the contestants were men.

However, the decision was close. The judges had to have the contestants repeat their calls three times before a winner was chosen.

A Disappearing Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—A crew of drillers working on the grounds of one of the local schools recently lost a water well.

The crew had been hired to sink a well in the grounds to supply water to the school and water was located at about 50 feet. Tests of the water proved satisfactory, but the superintendent of the drilling was not certain that the supply at that depth would suffice and ordered his men to cut through another lava layer.

Orders were carried out and at 129 feet the well disappeared. That is, the water disappeared and in its place a deep roar was heard in the hole indicating that a subterranean cavern or river had been hit.

Expense Account

ELIZABETH, N. J. (AP)—When George Banbury, running in the coming primary as an independent freeholder, filed his campaign expense account, he listed it at two cents.

He sent his account to the County Clerk by mail and under purpose for which the amount was spent, he wrote:

"To mail this statement."

Calling All Cows

LIBERTYVILLE, Ill. (AP)—Notes on what-are-we-coming-to-next:

A modernized, mechanized dairy farm here has installed a microphone-loudspeaker cow calling system. An attendant (farmhand) croons "so-oo-ey boss" into the mike, the amplifier carries the call across the barnyard and pasture and the cows contentedly truck on down the lane to be milked.

A Good Return

CHESAPEAKE CITY, Md. (AP)—Doc Lou, nondescript coon hound, paid 49,400 per cent profit to the man who bought him for 25 cents in a mutt dog auction just before the fall coon dog field trials.

Doc Lou went right out and won $123.50 in prizes for his new owner, Charles Barnes of Glencoe, Pa.

Baruch Finds U. S. Defense Inadequate for War Needs

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch said Sept. 16 that the Nation's defenses are inadequate for protection against possible invasion under changed European and Asiatic political situations. He urged immediate creation of an army and air force powerful enough to stand off any combination of possible invaders, and strengthening of the navy.

Except for the Navy, which is a "good one-ocean navy," he said, the United States is comparatively less prepared than it was in 1917.

Mr. Baruch also said that the surest way to keep the United States out of war was to make it so strong that no nation or combination of nations would risk interference with our "just rights of commerce."

Mr. Baruch headed the War Industries Board during the World War. Last week he conferred with President Roosevelt and other Administration officials in Washington on the subject of national defense. He said he had offered his services to the country in any capacity in which they could be used.

Mr. Baruch has been an active advocate of "putting a ceiling over prices" in event of war, or imminence of war, to prevent "profiteering."

He said he felt sure that whatever device was used, the United States would eliminate profits from war if we should become engaged in one.

However, he said he thought it was possible for the United States to keep out, if its preparedness was made strong enough to ensure protection of peaceful commerce on the seas.

Uruguay Protests Contraband List

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Uruguay has followed the action of Argentina in protesting commodities classed by Great Britain as war contrabrand.

The Government reiterated the stand expressed at various Pan-American gatherings that food and raw materials for civilians in belligerent countries should not be considered contrabrand.

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Russians Advance 50 Miles Into Poland

The following account of events in the Soviet Russian advance into Poland is compiled from Associated Press reports and from The Christian Science Monitor's direct sources.

Russian forces invading Poland which, according to reports from Paris, already had occupied the historic city of Vilna, appear to be making their main effort in the northeast. There their mechanized units were believed to be attempting to cut off the retreat of the Polish North Army.

The immediate result of this maneuver was to remove what might have become a definite threat to the German Army's flank. In South Poland, Russian troops, it is stated, were expecting to complete the work of the advanced German motorized units in cutting off Poland from Rumania.

The Russian forces which crossed the border Sept. 17 were reported bearing down all along the extensive frontier which divides Poland from the Soviet.

50 Miles From Border

A Russian General Staff communiqué in Moscow indicated their point of furthest penetration was Baranowicze, a railroad center about 50 miles inside Poland from the Russian frontier.

The communiqué reported occupation of a dozen towns along a 500-mile front on the first day's march.

Russians reported capturing the Ukrainian city of Tarnopol, which would mean that their swift drive carried them to within 48 miles of the nearest German forces—those at Przemysl, southeast of Lwow, which the Germans were reported to have reached last week.

Tarnopol normally is of 35,000 population. Other large towns reported were Rowno, of 40,000 population, and Kolomea, of 33,000, both also in the Ukraine.

The communiqué said the Reds defeated "weak advance units and reserves of the Polish Army." Earlier both Soviet and German radiocasts disclosed heavy fighting at some points.

Extent of Invasion

The Soviet troops marched on a line from the Zapadnaya Dvina River, at the Latvian border on the north, to the Dneistr River, at the Rumanian border to the south.

The northernmost town reported occupied was Glubokoye, and southernmost Kolomea, 485 airline miles away.

The farthest thust into Poland was reported made after the German Air Force had assisted in the attack.

This was at Baranowicze, a railway center 50 miles from the Russian border, which the General Staff reported captured at the end of the day's march. Earlier German and Russian radiocasts had told of heavy German air raids against the City, which is in the northeast about 120 miles south of Vilna.

In a radio broadcast by Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff and in his notes to 24 Governments represented in Moscow, crossing of the frontier was described as necessary to "protect" once-Russian minorities in Eastern Poland.

Premier Molotoff said the Polish Government "ceased to exist," and the minorities—11,000,000 White Russians and Ukrainians—were "abandoned entirely to their fate."

First intimation that Russian troops were crossing the border came in the radio broadcast by Premier Molotoff.

He said the White Russian and Ukrainian minorities, which occupy 46,723 square miles of Polish territory, would be taken under Russian "protection."

"No one knows the whereabouts of the Polish Government," he said. "In view of this state of affairs, treaties concluded between the Soviet Union and Poland have ceased to operate."

Collapse of Poland

Declaring "nobody could have expected that the Polish State would have betrayed such impotence and such swift collapse," Premier Molotoff said:

"The Soviet Government deems it its sacred duty to extend the hand of assistance to its brother Ukranians and brother Byelo (White) Russians inhabiting Poland."

A note giving the same reasons and announcing troops would be sent into Poland was handed Polish Ambassador Waclaw Grzybowski after a conference with Soviet officials. He rejected the note. A spokesman for the Polish Embassy referred bitterly to the "obvious contradiction in the fact that Soviet authorities addressed a note to the envoy of a State they claim is existing no longer."

Copies of the note were sent to 24 countries, including the United States. The notes to Britain and France added that neutrality would be observed toward them.

Rumania and the small northern Nations bordering Russia were among the 24 countries which received copies of the Soviet note to Poland and an additional note pledging that Russia would "pursue a policy of neutrality" toward them.

U. S. Receives Note

The United States was the only nation of the western hemisphere also to receive the assurances.

The notes said Poland "has become a fertile field for any accidental and unexpected contingency which may create a menace to the Soviet Union."

Extent of the territory Russia intends to occupy was not disclosed.

[After the World War, 101,196 square miles of former Russian territory were included in Poland. Part of that territory already has been occupied by German troops.]

Moscow diplomatic quarters said Germany might ask to retain Danzig, Silesia, and other one-time German sections, and call for return of White Russia and Ukrainia to Russia and creation of a narrow Polish buffer State between.

At workers' meetings in many parts of the Soviet Union, cheers greeted the reading of Premier Molotoff's speech and the news Poland had been entered from the east.

No Food Rationing

The Soviet Government at the same time sought to reassure its own citizens through a statement declaring food rationing would not be instituted "even if measures of State necessitated by foreign events should be prolonged for some time."

The statement said that after military reserves were called up "some of our citizens have shown a tendency to accumulate hoards of food and other commodities for fear that the ration system of supply may be introduced."

"Our country is provided with all it requires and can get along without the ration system," the statement declared.

The Polish Embassy spokesman referred bitterly to "the obvious contradiction in the fact that Soviet authorities addressed a note to the envoy of a state they claim is existing no longer.

"Even Hitler denounced his treaty with Poland while the Soviets, who have several treaties with us, did not even denounce them before declaring their intention to send troops into our territory," he said.

Moscicki Charges Bombing of Civilions

By the Associated Press

Bucharest, Sept. 18

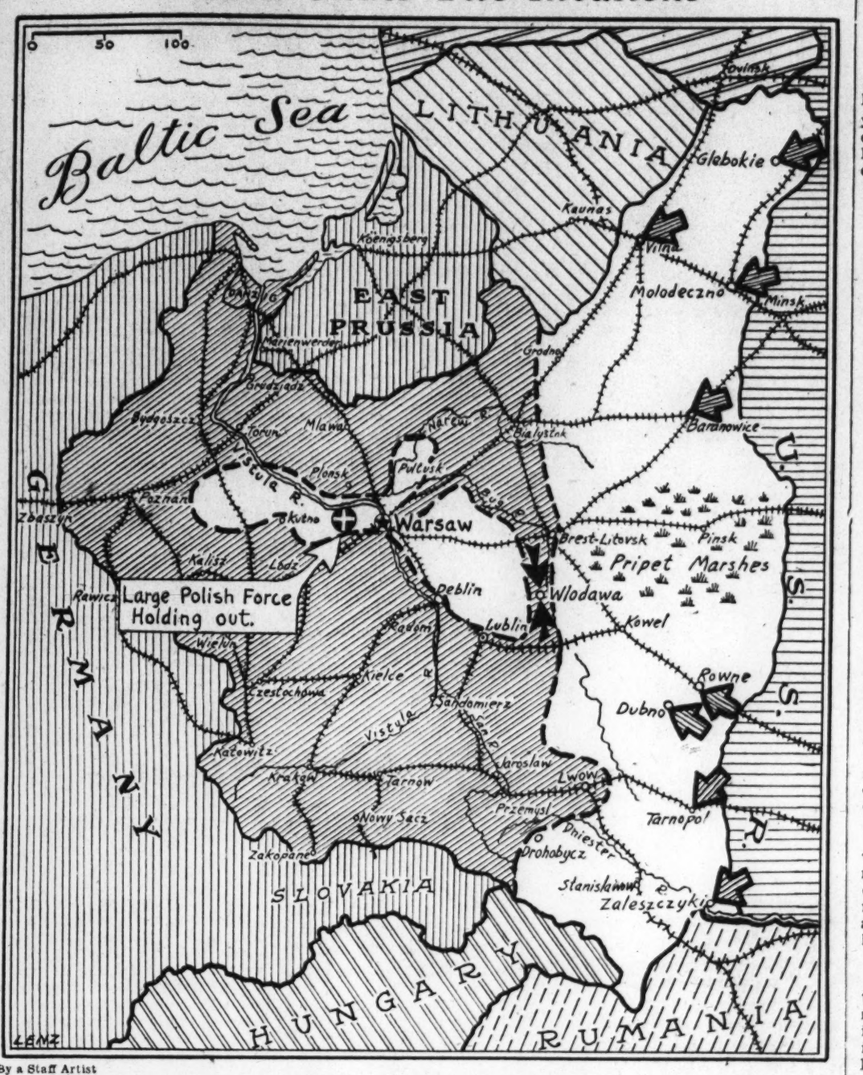
President Moscicki of Poland, in a telegram to President Roosevelt, the day of his flight from Poland, said:

"In answer to your telegram in which you recommended open cities must not be bombed, the Polish Government sends a clear and unequivocal response. I consider it, therefore, my duty to inform you, Mr. President, that for several days German planes have bombed methodically and with premeditation open Polish towns and villages which without doubt contained no classed (listed) military objective.

"There are thousands of dead and wounded in the civil population. Because it is a question here of a matter which concerns the whole civilized world and for which you, Mr. President, showed special interest, I wish to inform you of these facts."

President Roosevelt in identical messages Sept. 1 to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Poland asked each for a pledge that it would not bombard civilian populations and unfortified cities. The heads of the four countries replied favorably.

Poland Under Two Invasions



By a Staff Artist

Poland as Soviet and German Troops Have Partitioned It to Date

Shaded arrows at the right of the map show the various points at which the Soviet Russian armies swept over the border into Poland. The two black arrows indicate the meeting place of German troops marching north from Slovakia with those marching south from East Prussia. The shaded sections of Poland are those already occupied by the invader.

Molotoff Explains March Of Soviet Army Into Poland

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (AP)—Following is the text of the speech yesterday by Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff as distributed by Tass, official Soviet news agency:

Comrades, men and women citizens of our great country:

Events arising out of the Polish-German war have revealed the internal insolvency and obvious impotence of the Polish State.

Polish ruling circles have suffered bankruptcy.

All this has happened in the briefest space of time. A mere fortnight has passed and Poland already has lost all her industrial centers.

Warsaw as the capital of the Polish State no longer exists. No one knows the whereabouts of the Polish Government.

Ceased to Exist

The population of Poland have been abandoned by their ill-starred leaders to their fate. The Polish State and its Government have virtually ceased to exist.

In view of this state of affairs, treaties concluded between the Soviet Union and Poland have ceased to operate. A situation has arisen in Poland which demands of the Soviet Government especial concern for the security of its state.

Poland has become a fertile field for any accidental and unexpected contingency which may create a menace to the Soviet Union.

Until the last moment the Soviet Government has remained neutral, but in view of the circumstances mentioned, it can no longer maintain a neutral attitude toward the situation that has arisen.

Without Rights

Nor can it be demanded of the Soviet Government that it remain indifferent to the fate of its blood brothers, the Ukrainians and Byelo-Russians (White Russians) inhabiting Poland, who even formerly were without rights and who now have been abandoned entirely to their fate.

The Soviet Government deems it its sacred duty to extend the hand of assistance to its brother Ukrainians and brother Byelo-Russians inhabiting Poland.

In view of all the above, the Government of the Soviet Union has this morning handed a note to the Polish Ambassador in Moscow announcing that the Soviet Government has instructed the higher command of the Red Army to order troops to cross the frontier and take under their protection the lives and property of the populations of the western Ukraine and Western Byelo-Russia.

The Soviet Government also stated in this note that at the same time it intends to take every measure to deliver the Polish people from the disastrous war into which they have been plunged by their unwise leaders and give them an opportunity to live a life of peace.

Precautionary Measure

In the early part of September when a partial call-up of Red Army reserves was undertaken in the Ukraine, the Byelo-Russia and in four other military areas, the situation in Poland was not clear and this call-up was undertaken as a precautionary measure.

Nobody could have expected that the Polish State would have betrayed such impotence and such swift collapse as has now already taken place all over Poland.

But inasmuch as this collapse is a fact and Polish statesmen have revealed their utter bankruptcy and are incapable of changing the situation in Poland, our Red Army, having received large reinforcements as the result of the recent call-up of reserves, must perform with credit the honorable duty placed upon it.

The Government expresses the firm conviction that our workers and peasants Red Army will this time, too, display its combative might, conscientiousness, and discipline and that in the performance of its emancipatory task it will distinguish itself by new feats of heroism and glory.

Simultaneously the Soviet Government handed copies of its note to the Polish Ambassador to all the governments with which the Soviet Union has diplomatic relations, at the same time declaring that the Soviet Union will pursue a policy of neutrality toward all these countries.

This determines our recent steps in foreign policy.

London Seeks to Discount Red Military Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

therefore held to be natural, though nonetheless cynical and disconcerting, that the Russians should have decided to cross the frontier and get as far west as possible before the Germans arrived.

Considerable interest is attached in this connection to the respective positions taken up on the Polish-Rumanian frontier.

Will the Russians see to it that the Germans have no common frontier with the Rumanians lest Reichsführer Hitler should get too interested in the Black Sea?

Or have the two Dictators prearranged to take a slice out of Rumania as well as of Poland?

The answer to these questions, it is felt, will soon be available and will give the clue to subsequent relationships between the National Socialist and Bolshevik Empires and their intentions toward other smaller countries in Eastern Europe.

Russia and Rumania

In this connection the assurance that the Russians are said to have given Rumania that they will not interfere in that country's territory, occasions a measure of relief, not only because it assures Rumania's hold on Bessarabia, but because it means that the Anglo-French guarantee to Rumania does not need to be implemented at the present time—at any rate not so far as the Russians are concerned.

On the whole, most authorities here are inclined to think that the difficulties of Russo-German relations will tend to increase as the result of the two countries having temporarily a common frontier, even if it is proposed to separate it later by a new version of "The Congress of Poland." The alternative view, namely that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotov reached a complete understanding when they met at Moscow to sign the nonaggression treaty also has its adherents, but it is more widely felt that each country is playing its own hand. If this is so, Germany might find it necessary to keep a considerable number of divisions in Eastern Europe—even after completely subduing Poland—in case Russia should take advantage of Germany's preoccupations in the West to try a little more double crossing in the East.

Could Russia Help?

Supposing, however, that the two States have decided to work together in future, it is regarded as by no means certain that Russia could help Germany appreciably in the West. Russian exports of oil last year, for example, were about 1,000,000 tons whereas Germany's wartime needs are probably between 16,000,000 and 20,000,000 tons. Furthermore, Russia cannot supply Germany with tin, nickel and rubber, all which will be vitally necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. The possibility that Rumania, freed from the danger of having a common frontier with Germany through the latter's occupation of Eastern Galicia, may feel less need to supply Germany with oil and other material also has to be considered.

In this connection it is noted that Dr. Hermann Wohlthat of the Reich's Economic Ministry has just gone to Bucharest to negotiate a new trade treaty in place of the one that is just expiring. The terms of the new agreement are being awaited with deep interest, especially as the Germans have shown signs of renewing their former demand to take the whole of Rumania's exportable surplus.

As to the diplomatic effect in East and Central Europe of the Russian invasion, a general expectation in informed circles is that for the time being it will tend to confirm the desire of all States concerned to remain neutral unless they are directly menaced. But this result, it is held, would have followed with equal certainty if the Russians had stayed within their own frontiers for the simple reason that nobody wishes the tragic fate of Poland to become theirs.

Nevertheless, the indications at the moment are that if directly attacked, the Balkan States and Hungary, are prepared to defend their independence even though they would be temporarily wiped off the map.

British Press Comment

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—The British press, is vigorously attacking Russia for what it called the "stab in the back" and the "betrayal" of Poland.

The Times, of London, which often reflects Government views, said:

"To the Soviet belongs the base and despicable share of accessory before and after the crime and the contempt which even the thief has for a receiver who shares none of his original risks.

"But no partnership can divide or abate the responsibility which already sits upon Hitler himself or divert the action which, whether it takes months or years, may be required to secure judgment and expiation. . . .

"Public opinion here is revolted, though not in the least dismayed, by these cynical exercises in the lower diplomacy. Sympathy for Poland which was warm and eager yesterday is aflame today.

"The vision of the principle for which we are at war is cleared, less compromised and less compromising than ever. . . .

"We are conscious of fighting others' battles as well as our own, and we are the more nerved for the years of the war ahead. Defeat and compromise alike are wholly out of the reckoning. The war will end with the extinction of Hitlerism and with that only."

The Daily Mail, under the heading "betrayal," said:

"This act of treachery is a serious blow to the Allies. But Britain can take hard knocks, she is used to them. Every big war in which we were ever engaged has begun badly for us—but it has ended far more badly for our enemies."

The Daily Herald declared Soviet Russia "follows the example of her Nazi ally and tears up her treaty as she hurries to the field of plunder."

Some sections of the press saw Russia's invasion of Poland as a forerunner of further acts of aggression in conjunction with Germany.

"It may be that with Poland crushed between her two enemies," the Daily Express said, "Rumania will be called upon by Russia to disgorge Bessarabia.

"This district was cut away from Russia and taken by Rumania at the end of the last war.

"Then, as an additional price for her intervention in the Polish war, Russia may have extracted a promise from Germany for a free hand in the Baltic."

Along the same line, the Daily Telegraph said:

"She (Russia) may . . . attack Rumania with the object of recovering Bessarabia while Germany endeavors to push Hungary into a similar attempt on Transylvania; in which events Turkey and the other Balkan states would be faced with a new German 'Drang Nach Osten' (drive to the East) designed to establish a gigantic state from the Baltic to the Black Sea and ultimately, of course, Anatolia and Iraq with its oil."

Similarly, the News Chronicle said Russia's action was not expected to stop with the annexation of parts of Poland.

"A 'protective' occupation of Latvia and possibly some other Baltic States would be a natural corollary as a precaution against a possible clash with Germany later and as establishing a most valuable open port for Russia in the Baltic," it declared.

"One day, those two great dictatorships are liable to come to blows, and the Soviet does not mean to be left strategically weakened."

Polish Government Flees

(Continued from Page 1)

the Baltic States or even the Balkans can be stabilized.

Whatever bargain Germany and Russia may strike over the immediate disposal of Poland, it is clear now that Britain and France must face up to probability that Germany may soon be able to transfer the great bulk of its mechanized forces and airplanes from the East to the West. Infantry garrisons, it is thought, will be all that is left in the East.

German Troops Move

Paris reports indicate that the Germans, in view of French activity on the western front, are moving shock troops and war planes to that front. What concerns the Allied Powers vitally is whether Germany will remain content to stand on the defensive along the Siegfried line, or whether she will develop an offensive, adopting the flanking methods of 1914 which took the German Army through Belgium.

The effect of Russia's action on the allied blockade of Germany and the German submarine campaign is also causing some uneasiness here, which is not lightened by the sinking of the British aircraft carrier Courageous. This last exploit is Germany's first naval success. Previously only merchant ships had been sunk. The Courageous was a converted cruiser, built during the World War, which had been using airplanes to spot submarines and safeguard merchantmen.

What Britain is waiting to know is whether Germany hopes to find at its side the large submarine fleet Russia claims to have built. On the other hand, Germany seems to have little doubt that it will be enabled to take advantage of the new situation by establishing an unbroken land communication with Russia and calling safely upon Russian resources when necessary.

As to the effect of the situation on Turkey, if Ankara should be drawn away from the democratic front—at present considered a remote eventuality—it is difficult to see how the democracies could avoid extension of the naval conflict to the Mediterranean. On Turkey's attitude, it is felt, may rest attitude of Italy.

On the other hand there is a strong feeling here that Russia may really intend to remain "neutral," thus avoiding the possible closing of the Dardanelles and Baltic to Soviet trade and being enabled to keep a hold on Germany. Russia declares it has no intention of claiming Bessarabia from Rumania, and if this is right it will relieve fears of a possible Russo-German "Drang Nach Osten."

Another question that exercises the British authorities is Japan's position. Japan has been freed from menace of a quarrel with the Soviet. The effects of this freedom on China and on Britain's naval position has yet to be determined.

Half Poland's Gold Reported Safely On Its Way to England

BUCHAREST, Rumania (AP)—Half of the Bank of Poland's gold was reported authoritatively Sept. 16 to have been shipped by a British steamer from Costanza, chief Rumanian Black Sea port.

The shipment was said to have reached Rumania by way of Snyatin, on the Polish-Rumanian frontier. Its destination is believed to be England.

The other half of the Bank of Poland's gold, amounting to 200,000,000 zloty (the zloty was quoted in foreign exchange Aug. 31 at 18.82 cents, which would give the shipment a value of $37,640,000), was said also to be en route to Constanza for transshipment abroad.

Both consignments were reported to have arrived in Rumania in heavily guarded railroad cars.

West Coast Will Build Five New Cargo Boats

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission Sept. 16 awarded a contract to the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation at Seattle, Wash., for the construction of five C-1 cargo vessels at $2,127,000.

The price included a 6 per cent differential allowed under the Merchant Marine Act for construction on the West Coast.

The five vessels will be Diesel propelled. They will have a speed of 14 knots and will be 416 feet overall, with a displacement of 12,875 tons.

The Commission now has ordered a total of 108 ships since it began its building program about two years ago. In addition it will open bids soon for 33 other vessels.

PWA Schools for 500,000

WASHINGTON (AP) — Public Works school projects completed in the past 12 months will accommodate 500,000 students returning to school this month, PWA officials said Sept. 16. The last year's PWA construction included 1,946 school projects costing $193,000,000.

Red Action Arouses France

(Continued from Page 1)

mentators of various shades of opinion substantially agree is that as a result of the Soviet action the war will be much longer and more difficult than had originally been anticipated, and that the heroic Polish resistance is now doomed to collapse.

So far as is ascertainable, no direct Anglo-French help of any consequence has been given Poland. Any possibility of such aid is now excluded because the advance of the Soviet troops has already led to the occupation of the small section of Poland which borders on Rumania, thus closing the sole gateway through which munitions and supplies might reach Poland.

Prearranged Plan

It is the general impression here that some line of demarcation was agreed to between Germany and the Soviet Union regarding the advance of Soviet troops. The former housepainter, who is now Dictator of Germany, and the son of the Caucasian shoemaker who is Dictator of Russia have proved worthy successors to their cynical imperial predecessors, Frederick the Great and Catherine the Second, who systematically partitioned Poland in the eighteenth century.

It is considered probable that this line runs somewhere in the neighborhood of Vilna, Brest-Litovsk and Lwow, leaving the Soviet Union areas inhabited predominantly with the Ukrainian and White Russian minorities.

Germany's New Frontier

Germany would presumably reestablish its pre-war eastern frontier, perhaps somewhat extended, and a buffer Polish State under a puppet Government and under a joint German-Soviet protectorate would probably be established in the territory which neither State annexes directly.

The new German-Soviet "axis" seems certain to exert the strongest effect on the Balkans where political observers here anticipate that Rumania and Yugoslavia will feel obliged to make the maximum economic concessions to Germany for the purpose of averting military occupation.

The first reliable Anglo-French defense line in the Near East now seems to be the Dardanelles with Turkey apparently remaining unshaken. So long as Italy preserves its neutrality it will be easy to send Turkey the necessary supplies of munitions through the Mediterranean.

What of Italy?

Regarding Italy's intentions there are many rumors but few facts. All suggestions of France either bribing or threatening Italy is denied in official circles here.

One puzzling feature of the Anglo-French military strategy in the first two weeks of the war was the inactivity of the Allied aircraft, while the German air force was mercilessly raiding Poland. Some bitterness in this connection is privately expressed in Polish circles here. In view of the extreme reserve by French and British military authorities, the reasons for this failure to launch mass air attacks against the German munitions centers and airplane factories can be only conjectured. It is possible that France and England feel they have more to lose than gain through the extension of the scope of air warfare until they attain a position of decisive superiority.

Suspends Money Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—Western Union said Sept. 16 that because of "unsettled conditions" in Poland, payment of money orders cabled there had been suspended. Cable messages still are being accepted subject to delay "and possible nondelivery."

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Effect on China of Tokyo-Soviet Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 18—Soviet Russia's truce with Japan—resulting in the armistice on the Manchukuoan-Mongolian Frontier—must be viewed as the "logical result" of Tokyo's recent decision to eliminate the causes of friction with Russia in order to concentrate upon the war with China.

Simultaneously came the word of a renewed Japanese offensive in China. It is too early to say whether this offensive, marking the end of a six-months' lull, will develop into a general offensive.

Speak of Extension

Enthusiasm with which Japanese Army officials here speak of the "extension" of the new drive in Kiangsi Province, South Central China, indicates, however, another Japanese effort to "end" the Chiang Kai-shek Government.

[Shanghai dispatches of the Associated Press said the battle line appeared to be 50 miles west of Nanchang, running north-south, with the towns of Kaoan and Fengsin as the present objectives.

Reports indicated the Japanese were attempting to push westward with the Hunan Provincial Capital, Changsha, as their objective.

Japanese said their Air Force bombed Chinese troops throughout the entire revived war zone despite rains in the Yangtze Valley.

They said seven Chinese divisions were in the vicinity of Fengsin and 16 in the Kaoan area, with more south of Nanchang.

The invaders further estimated 150 Chinese divisions opposed them in Central China, both north and south of the Yangtze.]

That Moscow would conceivably be willing to sign a nonaggression pact with Tokyo was inevitably reported with the first word of the Soviet-Japanese truce. Even if such a pact should eventuate, it should not be construed as a Soviet blank check to Japan.

A change of front would not necessarily be involved for the Soviets in such a pact. Although Tokyo rejected a nonaggression pact with Moscow several years ago, Russia has not sought to provoke a war with Japan.

Russia's Game in War

Russian policy is presently based upon letting others wear each other down, both in Asia and in Europe. Therefore whatever Russia agrees with Japan it continues open or secret aid designed to keep China in the ring.

Tokyo's Abe Cabinet is in a position where essentially do nothing policies can result in apparent victories except in the central point of the China settlement. There Japan's newly unified military machine is preparing a new Chungking drive coincidental with the establishment of a Wang Chingwei Government which will announce peace with Japan.

World events unquestionably are straining at Chungking morale, but a debacle is improbable, and American policies in the near future may disclose the strength of foreign fields. A British-American compromise with Japan would unquestionably prove a virtually fatal blow to Chinese national resistance.

Nonaggression Pact Is Not a Question?

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Sept. 18

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported today Japanese and Soviet Russian officers had agreed to start negotiations tomorrow on an armistice along the frontier between Outer Mongolia and Manchukuo.

It quoted a Japanese field dispatch saying the agreement was reached after two meetings on a barren plain between the opposing lines.

A Japanese spokesman said he expected the new border "peace" to lead to settlement of other Russo-Japanese border disputes, but that a nonaggression pact between the two countries was "not under consideration."

Japanese View of U. S.

TOKYO, Sept. 18 (AP)—The newspaper Kokumin, considered pro-Army, declared today that "should the United States strengthen her present policy it can be supposed that Japan would be compelled to assert her right to existence."

The front-page, semi-editorial article was captioned "Conscience of the American People."

It accused the United States of intending to become ruler of the old order in East Asia now that Great Britain has become occupied with war in Europe. It foresaw the United States stiffening "acts of pressure."

"Neither Japan nor the United States seek war," Kokumin said. "We desire to judge the situation coolly and by submitting to the American people our convictions, make last efforts toward peace."

It said the Japanese people are determined to push the campaign in China, but declared Japan no longer is ruled by a military clique, and that it never was—as it said western nations believe—a military dictatorship.

Chiang Lists China's Job

HONG KONG, Sept. 18 (AP)—Belated reports of an address made Sept. 9 by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek before the Chinese Peoples Council at Chungking, China's temporary Capital, said he enumerated three immediate tasks for the Nation:

1. To hasten reconstruction.
2. To strengthen Chinese military strength.
3. To promote China's international position by watching world developments.

The report said General Chiang also had declared that the outbreak of European war had deepened China's spirit of resistance to Japanese invasion.

He reported, it said, that China's only loss in the past six months was Nanchang, that its military strength had doubled since the start of hostilities in July, 1937, and that it still had ample reserves.

He was said also to have reported heavy Japanese losses in Shansi and Northern Hopeh provinces.

Mexico's Self-Sufficiency Plan

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Mexico faced spreading European war, and the possible collapse of her German oil market with attention to President Cardenas' demand for Mexican self-sufficiency.

In a speech Sept. 17 answering a public display in support of his policies, Cardenas, urged:

1. Mexicans strive to stimulate new sources of goods to make up for the Country's lack of cereals and other products it now must import;
2. Landowners and agricultural workers co-operate in augmenting production on communal farms and plantations;
3. The Nation must concentrate on co-operative industrial and manufacturing programs.

President Cardenas told the demonstrators the Government is in the process of establishing a National Council of Economic Coordination "whose immediate task is to seek a better stabilization of our money."

He said one function of the Council would be to lower prices on general consumption articles.

President Cardenas announced the Government had decided to increase allotments to communal, agricultural and industrial development banks.

Long Labor Dispute At Air Plant Settled

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board announced Sept. 17 the settlement of a two-and-a-half-year-old labor dispute at the Santa Monica, Calif., plant of Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., one of the Nation's principal suppliers of commercial and military aircraft.

The terms of the settlement made public by the Board disclosed no provision for the reinstatement of workers who took part in a C. I. O. sitdown strike at the plant early in 1937.

The settlement, incorporated in a stipulation agreed between the Company and the Board, calls for the reinstatement of one employee, Harlin L. Tanner, and the payment of $650 in back wages to 11 workers reinstated by the company subsequent to the strike. Mr. Tanner, the Board said, was discharged after settlement of the strike "because he joined the United Auto Workers Union."

The Board's original order against Douglas, issued in December, 1938, called for the reinstatement of 45 workers based on a finding that their participation in the sitdown strike did not preclude re-employment by the company.

In the interval between the December order and the settlement just announced, the Supreme Court ruled against a Board decree in another case which called for the reinstatement of sitdown strikers.

The settlement of the Douglas case, the Board said, provided that the Company would withdraw recognition from the Independent Aircraft Workers Union, Inc., and "cease discrimination" against C. I. O.'s United Auto Workers Union. The Company also agreed to the entrance of a consent decree in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco, enforcing the terms of the settlement, the Board said.

Nebraskans Receive German Leaflets

OMAHA, Neb. (AP)—Five Omahans reported Sept. 16 receiving German propaganda leaflets mailed from various Norwegian cities. There was no indication as to the source. None of the recipients was of German origin and all said they couldn't explain their selection to receive them.

The leaflets were entitled "Hitler's appeal to the German people to repel Polish terrorization," "Germany's proposals for a peaceful settlement refused by Poland," and "Molotoff on the Soviet pact with Germany." They were printed in English.

Some were mailed in Oslo. Other cancellation marks were blurred.

Mrs. Roosevelt Warns Of Too Much War Work

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt cautioned women of the Democratic Party Sept. 16 against dropping home charity and civic and Government interests for war relief work.

"We will want to help the suffering everywhere in the world," Mrs. Roosevelt said in a radiocast featuring nation-wide "Democratic Women's Day" celebrations, "but this must be in addition to the regular work we are doing."

At the same time, Mrs. Roosevelt urged all her fellow countrymen to give thought to what the United States may be able to do "some day, to establish a more permanent peace," describing such thinking as this country's "greatest obligation."

Former Kaiser's Grandson Killed at Polish Front

BERLIN (AP)—A grandson of former Kaiser Wilhelm—Prince Oskar, Junior, of Prussia—was listed Sept. 16 as "killed in action," the first Hohenzollern victim of the German-Polish War.

The family received word that Prince Oskar fell honorably "somewhere in Poland" while leading an attack by his company. A Lieutenant, Prince Oskar was a member of the 51st infantry regiment. His father, Prince Oskar, the fifth son of the former Kaiser, is in charge of a reserve regiment with the rank of colonel. The young Prince's brother, Prince Burchard, is a member of the Ninth Infantry Regiment, also on the Polish Front. A Hohenzollern spokesman said eight princes of the family were in active service but declined to give their names or locations.

Crew of Influence Safe

CORK, Ireland (AP)—Forty-two members of the crew of the British ship British Influence, which sank Sept. 14 off the coast of Ireland, were landed here. They were picked up by the Norwegian ship Ida Bakke.

Barrage Balloons Salute Big Ben

Drawn by Lawrence Walker

Historic Parliament Houses in London With Silvery Guards Above

London Returns to Partial Normality

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 18—Normal activities are reasserting themselves so quickly in the midst of abnormal conditions here—which have now been virtually accepted as normal—that despite imminence of petrol, food, gas, electricity, and coal rationing and national registration, the war still seems remote and a rather abstract proposition to the big proportion of Britain's civil population.

When hostilities began authorities clamped down hard on everything, and the Nation as a whole stood on the alert. But now theaters and cinemas have been given permission to open again in populous areas; professional football has been resumed, and transport facilities greatly improved. The war so far—except for those with relatives in the fighting forces—takes the form of a situation to be followed by Mr. and Mrs. Average Englishman in newspapers and by radio. As the readjustment continues, war appears less and less like a campaign in which private citizens find themselves personally involved.

Umbrellas Lose Out

Since restrictions began to be relaxed citizens have followed suit, but it is emphasized they must not overdo it, and air raid wardens are quick to pounce on any traveler who has so far forgotten the war that he or she travels around without carrying a gas mask. It has become such a "normal" thing for people to carry these articles anyway that lost property offices now receive as many of them as they do umbrellas in times of peace!

The war scene was first painted on the British canvas with broad, hasty sweeps of the brush, but since then there has been plenty of time for details to be filled in to complete the picture of security from air attack. Buildings that had just piles of sand bags hurriedly thrown up outside the door have now developed this architectural theme into elaborate symmetrical works, and entering shops, restaurants, and offices through apertures appropriate to dugouts "somewhere in France" is so much a matter of course that nobody remarks on it any more. Another departure, now commonplace, is the apparent Old World vogue for latticed windows—due to transverse strips of paper being pasted on glass shop windows and doors to minimize splintering.

Mothers Come to City

As existence swings back toward the ordinary routine in cities, many people who have been evacuated to rural areas are eager to get back home, and it is estimated that two thirds of the mothers who were sent into the country with young children have actually returned from certain districts, though authorities urgently advise them to stay where sent.

British authorities have had no difficulty in persuading citizens to take things calmly since the outbreak of war. They are more concerned at present with persuading them not to take things too calmly. It is stressed that vigilance must not be relaxed one moment. And it certainly is not being relaxed by myriad members of air raid defense organizations, despite the fact that their duties so far happily have been extremely monotonous in the absence of hostile aircraft.

European War Hidden From Child Refugees

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 18

Twelve hundred child refugees of the conflict in Spain have been kept in ignorance of the outbreak of the European war. The Spanish children are billeted in eight colonies in France.

Eris G. Muggerdge, Executive Secretary of the foster parents plan for Spanish children, said Miss Esme Odgers, American administrator of the colonies, had informed the group's headquarters here the children might become "unmanageable," if they knew about the war, because of their fear of air raids.

Mr. Muggerdge said the children had endured for 2½ years "the incessant bombing in Spain."

Protecting Canterbury

CANTERBURY, England, Sept. 18 (AP)—Danger of bombing raids has turned twelfth century Canterbury Cathedral into a busy workshop to protect the edifice in event of air raids.

A five-ton truck grunts methodically through the great west door, dumping loads of earth in front of the pulpit.

A two-foot gauge rail track mounted on rough wooden ties winds up the sanctuary steps, runs through the choir and terminates at the high altar.

Dynamos, humming busily where the Lectern normally stands, send a rail truck grinding through the church.

Laborers dump the earth, shovel it into sandbags, and send the truck back for more.

Carpenters toil at work benches that formerly were choir stalls.

Sand bags stand in place of the Bishop's throne.

Harassed Cathedral canons watch workmen root out prized, centuries-old ornaments, crate them in boxes and haul them to secret hiding places.

A mound of sand bags hides the tomb of Thomas à Becket, twelfth Century Churchman.

What few services there are now are held in the dim crypt. The vaulted arches are backed up with double walls of wood filled with loose earth.

Pale blue lights give the only illumination for carpenters whose workshop is a bowshaped side chapel.

'Blackout' Fatalities

LONDON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Police disclosed today that there were nearly five times as many fatalities in London traffic accidents during the first 10 days of the "blackout" as during the previous 10 days.

In the first 10 days of September, 38 persons were killed and 975 injured, compared with eight killed and 316 injured the last 10 days of August

All Inhabitants Of Britain Must Register Sept. 29

LONDON (AP)—Britain, pressing detailed preparations for efficient prosecution of a long war, set Sept. 29 for registration of every man, woman and child in the Nation. The only exceptions will be members of the fighting forces.

The census of personnel will be compiled by 65,000 enumerators to provide a comprehensive register of all residents, both native and alien, to meet as far as possible all contingencies of war conditions.

Registration will form the basis for issuance of ration cards and the cards may be used as a voucher of identity in support of claims for payments under war benefit plans.

Democracies Declared to Need New Ideas to Sell Their Ideas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Democratic nations must begin to find new ideas to attract undecided nations to democratic ideals and away from the Russo-German political systems, according to Mrs. Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association.

"Perhaps the most important factor in the Russian-German pact is the possible effect it may have on little nations like some of those in the Balkans and South America which are hovering on the verge of revolution," Mrs. Dean who has just returned home from a trip to Europe that took her to France, Germany, Sweden and Norway, in which latter place she took part in the International Studies Conference which discussed "Economic Policies in Relation to World Peace," said.

"The joining of the two 'new' political ideals of Naziism and Communism puts the plutocratic-capitalistic democracies of the western world on the defensive and makes them 'reactionary,'" she declared. "This may possibly dramatize these forms of government as the political organizations of the future.

Great Need Is New Ideas

"That is the most dangerous thing from the point of view of propaganda. Communism and Naziism alone cannot make the same impact on a neutral people as they can joined. The prime need among Democracies, therefore, is to get new ideas to offset the attraction of Naziism and Communism."

Great Britain and France have started the war under unfavorable circumstances, Mrs. Dean held, adding that if Russia had not joined up with Germany, Poland would have had more chance to stand up against German troops, as they would have been assured of supplies, and perhaps aid, from the Russians. The Russo-German pact, however, dissolved these hopes, she added.

"In the second place, the weapon of a blockade can no longer be used, because Germany can obtain Russian materials," she continued. "From now on, all France and Britain can do is to fight a war of fortifications on the west, which means they might be completely deadlocked for a long time, and I could even imagine Germany would not bother much about the western front if her fortifications held out. Germany would turn her eye to eastern Europe, and if Poland is swallowed up by Germany, what hope have the other eastern states, such as Hungary and Rumania?"

Mrs. Dean saw neutral Italy as another very "unfavorable factor" for France and Britain.

Italy Now Fascist Foe

"In France," she recalled, "expectation was that France would push into northern Italy and from there would attack Germany in its most vulnerable spot. It is thus entirely in the interest of Germany to keep Mussolini out of the war, also, because, as a neutral country, Italy is in a position to get war supplies for Germany."

Paul Reynaud, Minister of Finance, is the real hero of France today, Mrs. Dean held, recalling he had brought a stabilized economic structure to the country.

"He has attracted to him a number of young men who might be compared to the New Deal 'brain trust' that gathered around President Roosevelt in the first days of his presidency," she continued. "You have a feeling of new ideas circulating in France—especially on economic and financial questions.

"He showed the French people that a liberal government can be reconciled to the economic system, prepare for war and still have considerable governmental supervision over the economic life of the country, in contradistinction to the previous French belief that the country would have to go Fascist to build a strong enough State to resist Germany. A new special brand of French Democratic economic system has sprung up in which the individual volunteers to subordinate his own interests to the welfare of the State."

Canadian Labor Asked To Display War Loyalty

MONTREAL (CP)—The All-Canadian Congress of Labor was asked by its officers Sept. 18, at the opening of the ninth annual convention, to approve the Executive Board action pledging full support to the Government of Canada during the war.

LONDON

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Scandinavian Prime Ministers Discuss Neutrality Problems

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 18 (AP)—Premiers of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland assembled here today to discuss mutual neutrality problems amid growing anxiety occasioned by Soviet Russia's swift thrust into Poland.

Despite Russian assurances that neutrality of the Baltic States would be observed, it was generally conceded that developments of the last 24 hours have complicated the situation of the Northern Nations, which are seeking to maintain normal trade relations without offending the belligerents.

Troops at Frontier

Some concern was also manifest here concerning reports from Latvia and Berlin that Lithuanian troops were massing on the Polish frontier. Lithuanian sources, however, denied any such troop movements.

The Finnish press saw no danger of a breach in Soviet-Finnish neutrality, and Russian Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff's nonaggression assurances were welcomed as trustworthy.

Both sides of the Russian-Finnish border were reported quiet, with no evidences of troop mobilizations. Entrance of Soviet forces into Poland aroused little surprise in Finland, the action being regarded as certain after the Moscow Communist Party newspaper Pravda's recent charges of Polish oppression of Ukrainian and White Russian minorities.

The Norwegian Foreign Office likewise reported it had received assurances from Premier Molotoff that the Soviet would observe a policy of strict neutrality toward Norway.

In Riga, Latvian officials said they had received similar assurances from the Soviet. The Government, which previously had called up reserves, was reported to have taken no new protective measures.

All Phases of Neutrality

Little information concerning developments at the conference here was expected before Sept. 19, when the talks are scheduled to conclude. Foreign ministers of all four countries were to participate.

No agenda was issued, but it was understood the talks would touch on all phases of neutrality and trade relations.

One of the problems which observers expected would be discussed was the virtual stoppage of the fishing industry in the Baltic as a result of mined waters.

In some quarters it was argued that Soviet operations in Poland might have their bright side as far as northern neutrals are concerned. These persons pointed out that new territories acquired by the Soviet would make better outlets in the Baltic increasingly desirable.

No definite information was immediately available from Lithuania and Esthonia regarding the situation there.

Daladier Views French Front

PARIS (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier returned to his headquarters here, after visiting his army of Poilus in front line trenches on the Western Front.

The Premier devoted a day and a half to an inspection of advanced positions in the Saar area. The lines visited were said to be in German territory wrested from German troops in recent heavy fighting. It was the first time M. Daladier had set foot on German soil since he attended the Munich conference last September.

French officials said he conversed with soldiers and discussed tactical problems with officers. A spokesman said he returned "convinced of the courage and resolution of our men. Among all of our troops he saw evidences of this courage which has characterized our advance." It was explained, however, that the French advance had been slowed up by the "enemy fire, acts of destruction, mines and traps."

Blast in Air Ministry

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP)—An explosion occurred in the Air Ministry headquarters in the Leipzigerstrasse early yesterday. Firemen and police closed off an extensive area around the building.

The Propaganda Ministry acknowledged there had been an explosion, but no immediate explanation was forthcoming. It was reported that no one was injured.

There was shattered glass in the street, but the extent of the damage was not immediately apparent.

The Propaganda Ministry refused to speculate whether the blast might have been caused by a bomb. It said merely that an investigation was under way.

"The persons responsible are being sought energetically," a spokesman said. The blast came during the regular nightly blackout and the streets were deserted.

Latvia Assured of Safety

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Latvian Minister to Moscow was reported today to have received assurances from the Soviet Government that Russia is maintaining a policy of neutrality toward Latvia.

The Government of this little Baltic state on Russia's north has declared that it will resist attempts to cross Latvia's frontier, but has undertaken no new military measures. Official Latvian circles said they did not expect Russian moves against Poland to affect the Baltic states.

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World Affairs Notebook

Sinews of War

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Resources, both in men and munitions, show the preponderance resulting from the combination of France and the British Empire in the present conflict. Statistics vary widely, one of the difficult problems being determination of how far Germany is utilizing captured Polish resources. The position of Soviet Russia, now attacking the Poles in the east, also may alter the balance greatly. But the situation at the beginning of the war may be broadly summarized:

Population: Germany, through absorption of Austria and Czechoslovakia raised its population to 89,329,000. The Allied population including Poland, France, and the British Empire is 500,556,000.

Armed forces: Computing the Polish Army at 1,750,000 and the French with reserves at more than 5,000,000, the Allied powers had some 8,000,000 immediately available. For Germany a figure of 4,000,000 is midway between various estimates.

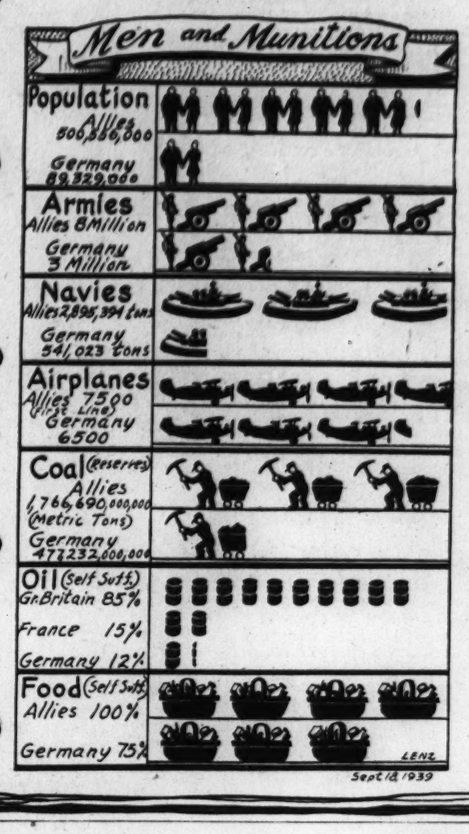
On the sea Germany admits British predominance but claims a mastery of the strategic Baltic waters. The gross tonnage of the Allied fleets amounts to 2,895,394 tons contrasted with 541,023 tons comprising the Germany Navy.

The most contradictory figures are given for airplanes but conservative estimates of first-line fighting ships show Germany at 6,500 and the Allies at 7,500.

Food: Best available estimates show the Allies 100 per cent self-sufficient while Germany produces only 75 per cent of normal needs. Much will depend on effectiveness of blockades.

Fuel: Both sides have all the coal they need, although the reserves, as the chart shows, heavily favor the Allies. Oil is a different matter, again depending on transport. But Germany produces only 12 per cent of its petroleum needs, while Britain has access to 85 per cent of requirements within the Empire. France has only 15 per cent of its requirements.

A Monday Feature



What Will Italy Do About Russian Advance?

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 18—The Russian invasion of Poland, released by a settlement of the Mongolian dispute with Japan introduced a new element into the European scene which inevitably will affect the calculations of every capital. However, in its present stage it apparently does not shake the Italian contention that events in Poland are outside the scope of vital and direct Italian interests and, therefore, do not affect the current policy based on this premise.

The Italian press has been stressing the view that the situation in Poland is a localized issue. This view could be maintained just as well and could serve as adequately as a basis for an Italian offer of mediation after the collapse of Polish resistance, whether Poland was conquered by Germany alone or by German and Russian collaboration.

What About Rumania?

But what if German and Russian collaboration should extend to Rumania? Would it then impinge on Italian interests? The official answer can come from only one person—Premier Mussolini—and undoubtedly he will make no decisions on any hypothetical situation. The only light on the Italian conception of the scope of its vital interests was provided recently by the prominent journalistic commentator, Arnaldo, in Il Telegrafo of Leghier, who stated them to be found "particularly in the areas along the coast line from the north of the Adriatic through the Dardenelles." He went on to mention by name Yugoslavia, Greece, and parts of Hungary. In so far as this definition can be taken as a true indication of the scope of Italy's interests, Rumania is not included. However, the policy of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, is widely believed outside of Italy to include Rumania in the area of Italian interests.

However, for any outside nation to assume that the extension of German and Russian collaboration into Rumania, or even beyond, necessarily would alienate Italy would be a mistake. Ardengo Soffici in Gazetta del Popolo recently laid down a philosophical basis upon which Italian collaboration with Russia could be based. He advanced the argument that the Communist revolution was similar to that of the Fascist, Nazis, and Falangists in that all were revolts "to free the proletariat from slavery to native and foreign capital and to promote in each country a higher and a more human social justice." He suggested that Russia's natural associates were totalitarians and not democracies and added that Fascism's enemy was Marxist Communism, not Russia nor the Russian people.

No Basic Obstacle

His argument suggested that if Russia would abandon its practice of exporting Marxist communism, no basic obstacle would remain to collaboration with Russia on the part of totalitarian nations. The German-Russian pact at least confirms German acceptance of this thesis.

This view of one Italian commentator indicates the freedom of choice which would be available to Signor Mussolini if circumstances ever placed before him a question as to how to treat Russian incursion into the Balkans. He could proceed on the Soffici thesis and collaborate with Russia perhaps even to the extent of condoning Russian acquisition of part of Rumania or he could choose to expand the Arnaldo definition of Italian "Lebensraum" as the basis of aiding resistance to Russian advance in Europe anywhere south of Poland.

That Il Duce would follow either course is sheerest speculation. The only significant fact available at the moment is that past development of philosophical theses in the Italian press leaves the fullest possible scope for future action.

Italy Silent on Protest

ROME, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Polish Government has delivered to Italy a note protesting that Poland is the victim of "unprovoked aggression by the Soviet Russian Army."

No official comment was forthcoming immediately on the message, presented to Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister by Polish Ambassador Gen. Boleslao Wienzwa Dlugoszowski.

While the Italian attitude toward the latest development in the European conflict thus remained an enigma, foreign diplomats expressed belief that Premier Mussolini knew in advance of Russia's intention to enter Poland.

They said the Russian thrust might have been arranged in the German-Soviet nonaggression pact negotiations and probably was envisaged at conferences last Aug. 12-13 between Count Ciano and the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Despite lack of comment on the Polish note, there were indications in the Fascist press that Italy had dropped its former animosity toward Russia.

News of the Soviet-Japanese accord to end border fighting were acclaimed by the press. Count Ciano's paper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, said the accord "must be received with lively satisfaction as an important contribution to the defense of what might be called the residue of peace still existing in the world."

Newspapers emphasized the favorable reception the accord received in Berlin.

At the same times, the press, while not attacking Britain or France, continued to praise German soldiers in Poland for valor and efficiency.

Although the first reaction of some diplomats was that Russia's new role in Poland would lessen chances of Italian participation in the war on Germany's side, the Fascist press gave no such indication.

There was, however, belief the Russian-Japanese understanding might have brought Japan once more into co-operation with the Rome-Berlin axis. It was noted that Gen. Juichi Terauchi, head of a Japanese mission, had departed for Berlin in the company of an Italian general, an Italian admiral, and a German admiral who came here several days ago.

Developments in Rome over the week end brought indications that Italy was redoubling its preparations for any eventuality, but for the present would not abandon its officially-declared neutrality.

Many Italians ships are at sea, and others are continuing to sail, but newspapers are calling on the public to help the Government in measures to conserve the Nation's resources.

Germans Urge Warsaw Commander to Give Up

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP)—In response to a radiocast appeal for the Polish Capital's surrender, the German High Command reported that defenders had agreed to despatch emissaries to the German lines.

Germans then stipulated that under traditional white flags one Polish officer and a member of the diplomatic corps should report to German advance lines at 10 p. m. Up till last midnight, however, no Polish negotiators were reported.

Previously, the High Command had summarized a series of vital blows at the crumbling defense of Poland.

Three strongholds of strategic importance were announced to have fallen:

Kutno, 75 miles west of the Capital;

Deblin, 70 miles southeast of Warsaw;

600 Prisoners

The citadel of Brest-Litovsk (Brzesc Nad ugiem), where 600 prisoners were reported taken. The city outside the fort had already been reported captured by German troops striking from East Prussia. Brest-Litovsk is 110 miles due east of Warsaw.

Dramatic requirements for the meeting of the expected Polish emissaries from Warsaw were outlined by the High Command. Out from the beleaguered Capital, the Army officer and the diplomatic representative were to ride in separate automobiles. Their protection from the surrounding masses of German troops, lying invisibly in wait in the night, were to be the specified full-strength headlights and white flags fluttering plainly in front of them. They were to proceed until halted.

Events leading to the expected capitulation of Warsaw began Sept. 16. The Warsaw military commander was then reported to have refused to receive a German emissary with an ultimatum that the City lay down arms within 12 hours. If the ultimatum were refused, civilians were to be given an additional 12 hours to leave the City.

These hours of grace, according to the ultmatum, expired at 3 p. m., Sept. 17, and thereafter the City was to be open to unrestricted assault of artillery and aerial bombing.

As far as was known in Berlin, this was not begun before the report of the Polish commander's change of mind—to discuss surrender on German terms.

Fate of Lwow Sealed

The fate of Lwow, Capital of the Polish Ukraine, 225 miles southeast of Warsaw, seemed sealed after its complete encirclement and after Lublin, about midway on the Warsaw-Lwow road, had been captured, Germans said.

One fourth of the Polish Army, the communiqué claimed, faced destruction or dissolution in a narrow compressed space southwest of Wyszogrod, which is about 40 miles west of Warsaw.

Meanwhile German forces continued their drive to the Southeast. The High Command announced that opposition was crumbling and that remnants of the Polish Army were in virtual dissolution.

German troops were reported advancing both north and south of Lwow. One force was said to be approaching Drohobycz, 40 miles southwest of the City. Other forces were reported pressing on toward Magierow, 30 miles northwest of Lwow, and Krasnystaw, still further to the north.

The Berlin radio, in dramatic messages to the Warsaw commander which all Europe could hear, gave instructions as to the manner in which Polish emissaries were to leave the Capital to meet the German commander.

The message was repeated numerous times, both in Polish and in German, and the Poles were asked to respond by radio.

Government officials here said the German Army was solicitous over Warsaw's civilian population and that the City would be bombarded only as a last resort to smash remaining military opposition.

In view of the fact that no effective military resistance appeared to remain, German leaders said they would exercise patience with the object of occupying the City with the least possible bloodshed.

"With an obstinate government, which would not recognize the facts, already fled," one official said, "there is no purpose in smashing Warsaw. Our first consideration is the civilian population."

North of the mouth of the San River, German troops were stated to be pushing steadily forward. Deblin was taken. Near Wlodawa, south of Brest-Litovsk, advance guards and scouting forces from the East Prussian, Upper Silesian and Slovakian Armies joined each other and shook hands.

The battle around Kutno continues according to plan. Kutno was taken from the West and the Bzura River crossed in a northerly direction.

Bulgarians Hope for Dobruja

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 18 (AP)—Soviet Russia's entry into Poland is hailed in many Bulgarian quarters as heralding the beginning of active Soviet help in changing Europe's post-World War boundaries.

Bulgaria is racially and linguistically close to Russia. The belief was expressed in Sofia that Bulgaria would get back the Dobruja region, which she lost to Rumania, in the event Russia launched a successful campaign to regain Bessarabia from Rumania.

Bulgaria officially declared neutrality on Sept. 16. Premier George Kiosseivanoff, a communiqué announced, ordered diplomats to notify governments throughout the world that Bulgaria would remain "neutral and peaceful."

The declaration came at the end of a busy week of conferences, Mr. Kiosseivanoff meeting the envoys of Great Britain, France, Soviet Russia, Germany, and Italy, as well as the Balkan nations, and King Boris talking on the telephone with Bulgarian Ministers at European capitals.

Chile Directs Wartime Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Popular Front Government here, upon its declaration of neutrality, established a National Economic Junta to protect domestic and foreign trade for the duration of the war. This Junta, or Board, consists of the Finance, Foreign and Production Ministers, with representatives of the mining, farming, and manufacturing industries and of general commerce.

The organization, with powers delegated by President Aguirre, will control exports and imports to prevent price raising on articles of prime necessity. Its principal task, however, is to buy and sell more on the American continent, to compensate for loss of European markets.

Another duty, as divulged in a Cabinet communiqué, is to prepare a plan to increase the national mercantile marine. The Junta is asked also to promote shipbuilding yards. An instruction is to prepare agreements with neighboring states to market Chilean manufactures.

The boom in stocks, especially mining and national industrials, which followed the outbreak of war induced the Socialists to present a bill which, if converted into law, will compel the allocation of 50 per cent of extra war-time profits to Government fund for the stimulation of agricultural, mining and manufacturing production.

Food and Price Controller Arturo Natho decreed compulsory disclosure of domestic stocks of articles of prime necessity. Practically every construction, food and clothing article was included in the list of "goods of habitual consumption" affected by the decree.

Producers, traders, transport operators, warehouses, co-operative societies and brokers were ordered to assist in the census. It is aimed to maintain monthly registers of stocks until the economic effects of the war have been clarified.

Allies Look Appealingly For U. S. Embargo Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 16—All Europe is waiting the decision of the United States Congress on the neutrality action in an atmosphere of hesitancy and uncertainty. Moving from London to Paris to Rome these last three days provides striking evidence of the extent to which American action constitutes a basic unknown quantity in plans of nations already belligerent and the diplomatic course of nations sitting on the side lines.

Everywhere uncertainty pervades analyses of future development. And everywhere the question is asked, "What will America do?" Statesmen and general staffs alike are facing equations involving many unknown factors among which the most important is the prospect of the availability of American industrial resources to Great Britain and France. Only when that is settled will other factors begin to resolve themselves and the probable scope and character of the war begin to take definite form. Whether America likes it or not, its Congress holds the key to Europe, and on its decision hangs not only the lives of countless thousands of human beings but also probably the future balance of power in Europe and the world.

Why Allies Hesitate

Germany—and apparently Soviet Russia—are alone really sure of their roles in this early stage of the war. Germany's first objective was destruction of Polish resistance. But what happens after that may be deeply affected by Congressional action.

French military activities are in their most tentative stage. The French are engaged in feeling out the strength of the German line, but whether the decision will be to make a powerful attempt to break this line must wait until the availability of American resources is clarified. The greatest military uncertainty is apparent in British plans. The use of naval power is fairly certain but the use of other arms is being held in abeyance.

Britain's excellent Air Force patently is being conserved until this uncertainty is clarified. With the domestic source of aviation replacement and supply subject to hostile air attack it is unsafe to risk the existing strength by directly aiding Poles or in a major attack on communications behind the German line until the availability of American replacements is assured. This explains why Poland did not receive the British support in the air which was expected and was desperately needed to stem the German steamroller.

American observers in Europe believe the attitude of major neutrals equally depends on Congressional action.

Neutrals Watch Action

Assurance stemming from neutrality revision that American industrial resources would be at Anglo-French disposal would be a powerful deterrent to potential German allies to join in the war. With such backing the prospects of ultimate Anglo-French victory would be strong enough to induce others to hesitate to cast in their lot with Germany. But if Congress refuses such aid it would be a strong temptation for the major Axis partner—Italy—to take the chance of a possibility of reversal of the European balance with the entire Anglo-French Empires as the reward.

This correspondent left London in an atmosphere of strenuous organization on the Home Front. London is teeming with alphabetical emergency organizations, women in uniform hurrying about with big stickers marked "Priority" on windshields, and walls plastered with diverse and multicolored notices of all kinds. Almost every garage is either an ambulance or an auxiliary fire station. It is a new experience for London and most of the population is playing at it almost like an exciting new game.

Paris by contrast is amazingly quiet and composed. Whereas the speed of traffic in London is very high, in Paris, it is subnormal. The only signs are inconspicuous notices, "Abri" (Bomb-proof shelters) followed by the number of persons accommodatable.

Contrasts in Capitals

There are surprisingly few uniforms in Paris. There is an enormous difference in the two capitals' blackouts. London is so dark the local press is complaining. Paris demands restricted street lights but still enough to enable one to walk about and drive safely and easily. Gas masks are almost universal in London while probably half of Paris leaves them at home or in cars.

The trip through France was an impressive indication of the mobilization of the entire man power. Scarcely a man of military age is seen anywhere. Women and small children are plowing in fields. Only the old and very young are to be seen in villages. In Paris a few fathers were having farewell dinners with sons in uniform. France has been stripped of its man power, now obviously at the front. Evacuation of Paris is much more extensive than that of London. The population of London has been reduced about a million but that of Paris by nearly half. As a result there are many more closed shops in Paris. There are very few English uniforms in Paris.

In both countries there is a complete absence of external excitement which marked the beginning of the war in 1914. The drama this time is not in marching troops nor waving women but in such simple things as two wives whose husbands are going to their second war from England quietly sewing pockets for emergency field dressings into tunics. One knows without seeing the external signs what this means to the wives who have for 20 years assumed there would be only one war in their lives.

Italy Placid

I left Paris with a bright sunset setting off the stately magnificence of the Louvre and warming the ancient walls of Notre Dame. I woke up the next morning to see Swiss soldiers massed inside their border and steel rails set in roads as tank traps. Then came Italy where peasants are harvesting splendid crops on the rich plains of Lombardy, and relative normalcy appears to prevail. The only unusual external factor is the drastic reduction in the number of motor vehicles on roads due to gasoline price increases.

But here as in London and Paris immediate action is framed against the background question regarding America. As never before America holds the key to the world situation. It is impossible to exaggerate the gravity and the responsibility on the shoulders of Congress.

Shelter Capacity Rules German Churchgoers

BERLIN, (AP)—German church authorities were instructed Sept. 16 not to permit more persons to attend services than could be accommodated in each church's air raid shelters.

The regulations forbid church services at night.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Parade of Obash

By Audrey Chalmers

Illustrated by the Author

Part Five

The Frizzlewits one and all put their hearts into their work. It was wonderful to see Mr. Frizzlewit twirl and toss his baton without once dropping it, though there were some close shaves. Mrs. Frizzlewit blew into her horn as if she could not get enough of it, the Twins took clarinet playing very seriously, and the Trips tapped out a rat-a-tat-tat on the snare drums that came from a great deal of practise on their mother's saucepans.

As for Theodosius, he beat on the big drum with might and main, for he had been waiting for just such a chance for a long time.

Once in awhile the Frizzlewits looked round at Obash. They did not have to look twice to see how happy he was, but they liked to look at him anyway.

As the line marched back to town, trees began to shake, and this and that person came sliding down. They came down lampposts, and slipped out from houses and shops.

Crowds once more began to collect on the sidewalks, and here and there cheers broke forth.

Applause for Obash

So pleased was Obash that he ducked his head in a nice bow towards the cheering people. The applause grew positively uproarious!

Seeing which way the wind was blowing, the Mayor stepped out from behind the tree he had just descended, and settling his tie, and picking up his hat from a nearby hedge, he walked firmly forward and into line behind Obash. He immediately began to take off his silk hat and put it on again, and bow from right to left.

At the corner Mr. Crum could be seen again directing traffic with the starch all back again. He felt he had a great deal to do with the success of the Parade.

"It is just as well I did not make that hippopotamus return to the Zoo," he thought. "It would not be at all out of the way if I were promoted for it." And he said, "Captain Crum" over to himself two or three times, thinking how well it sounded.

By this time the Militia and the gentlemen of the Rotary Club had fallen into position behind the Mayor. The Bandsmen, who were too glad about the way things had turned out to mind the Frizzlewits using their instruments, also joined in. And who should be marching at the end of the line but the gentleman who had been sitting on the bench wrapped in two shawls and a lap robe.

The Fire Department, however, did not show up, as they had probably driven too far to get back in time.

Refreshments for All

Ice-cream stands, peanut stands, and lemonade booths sprang up as though by magic When the Frizzlewits stopped for a moment because they were out of breath, or had dry throats, refreshments were rushed up to them absolutely free of charge. And a large tub full of ice-cream, three kinds, chocolate, strawberry and tutti-frutti, was presented to Obash, who gulped it down with grateful looks.

It was a lovely Parade!

The cheering grew more enthusiastic by the moment, and everyone got his fair share. But this time there was no doubt as to who got the most. When Obash passed by, the applause was deafening!

However, as the Mayor was directly behind Obash, he could not help feeling included in the cheering, and this pleased him very much.

The day was now drawing to a close, with the sky turning all colours, and the sun about to set.

Mr. Frizzlewit led the Parade through the Park gates, and back to Obash's nice comfortable Zoo home.

In three galumps and five hippity-hops, Obash was inside with his mother, who was very glad to see him, as she had felt uneasy ever since the moment she had seen him making up poetry.

The Parade broke up by the Frizzlewits handing back the musical instruments to the Bandsmen.

The Giraffe's Last Word

Mrs. Frizzlewit was then seen to whisper behind her hand to the Mayor. The Mayor nodded his head, looked very serious, said, "Just what I was about to suggest," and whispered behind his hand to Mr. Crum, who happened to be standing beside him. Mr. Crum whispered to the Head of the Militia, who whispered to the Head Keeper, who whispered to Bill the Keeper, who whispered to the children, who jumped up and down for joy.

Then Mrs. Frizzlewit said, "Get out your notebook, Mr. Frizzlewit."

Mr. Frizzlewit did so. He waited, notebook open, pencil poised in air.

"Make a note of this, Mr. Frizzlewit. Hereafter it is decreed that Obash shall go to every Parade that takes place in this Town."

Mr. Frizzlewit wrote it down, closed up his notebook and put it away in his pocket.

Then everyone said, "Goodnight," and went home.

Gradually the excitement in the Zoo died down, the Animals stopped whispering in their surprise to each other, and settled for the night.

But the Giraffe, who had not been at all surprised, calmly went on with her chewing.

"I knew it would happen," she remarked. "Didn't I tell you he had the same look on his face as before?"

(The End)

The Frizzlewits One and All Put Their Hearts Into Their Work, and Everyone Cheered to See Obash So Happy.

Let's Compete Again

Girls and boys who read The Children's Page and The Young Folks' Page of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to compete in a monthly contest for the best letter or essay submitted in each of three classes of entries. Three good books will be awarded in this contest every month—one of them for the best paper sent in by children up to and including 11 years of age. For details of the awards to older girls and boys, see the announcement on The Young Folks' Page.

In the letters or essays, you may write about any stories or articles that have been published on either of the Monitor's junior pages. Or, you may write to tell us what you think of some book you have read that has been reviewed in the book review columns of either of the junior pages.

Papers submitted by children under 12 years of age should be from 150 to 200 words long. They should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. They should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Any girl or boy who reads the junior pages of the Monitor is eligible to compete, except those in the immediate families of employees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

Peter White's Contest
Junior Department
1 Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Manuscripts received in this office by the afternoon of the last day of every month are considered as entries for that month. Announcements of the successful contestants will be made during the following month, as soon as the entries can be assembled and judged.

Queen of the Adriatic

O, Venice is a lovely place,
With gondolas for boats;
Canals make up its winding streets,
Where music floats.

The Palace of the Doges stands
Beside the open square,
And old St. Mark's is crowded with
Mosaics rare.

Bronze horses still look down upon
Live pigeons in the sun,
And gay Italian children sing
And dance for fun.

LUCIA CABOT

Busy Squirrels

The little squirrels are gathering
Their nuts for winter stores.
And we can see them run
Across the park with nuts by scores.

For they must hurry, hurry,
And work with all their might,
Because winter may come,
With snow this very night.

LAURA EMILY MAU

When the Corn Was Cut

It was lovely in the cornfield. The grain stood tall and golden in the sun, rippling into waves as the gentle wind blew through it. The field was crowded with small creatures who had made it their home—long-tailed fieldmice, rabbits hopping about among the stalks, blackbirds and thrushes, and pheasants and partridges.

Harry and Hetty Harvestmouse had their home in the corn. They were pretty little creatures, with sandy-red backs, white underparts, tiny white paws, and the sharpest black eyes you ever saw. Their house was a little woven hammock slung between long stalks of corn, and had taken a long time to build. Now that it was furnished and their family of eight young mice was packed tightly inside, Harry and Hetty had more time in which to play, and were running up and down the corn, hanging from the top and swinging, with their tails twisted round the stalks.

"And what fun we had building it!" said Harry.

"I'm quite sorry it's finished," said Hetty. "I'd like to begin all over again!"

A rabbit overheard them and said, "You are funny ones! Why don't you live in holes and have all the time for play?"

"Live underground in the dark!" cried Hetty. "Oh, no! We like to feel the air all around us and to see the sun shining through the corn."

"We're much safer in our holes," persisted the young rabbit. "I wouldn't like to hang upside down like that either."

"And we wouldn't like to have to run about on the ground all day and not be able to climb. So we are all content," said Harry Harvestmouse.

At that moment Billy Blackbird flew over their heads.

"The reapers are coming," he said. "They are cutting the corn. You had better get ready to move."

"Do you hear that?" said Harry.

"Yes," said Hetty. "But I don't mind. We can build another nest somewhere else."

They passed the news about the reapers on to their friends. They told Long-Tailed Fieldmouse, but he was feeling lazy.

"I don't expect it's true. Blackbird talks too much," he said. "I shan't bother to move."

(To Be Concluded)

Peterkin's Teacher

Peterkin lived in a large brick house with his father and his mother and Anne who took care of Peterkin, or rather, who tried to take care of Peterkin. Because, although Peterkin was a good little boy and although Peterkin was a pretty little boy as well, he was careless. Peterkin's curls were always this way and that. Peterkin's face and hands had a way of getting dirty. Peterkin's tie was never straight and almost always he forgot to button his jacket and knot his shoestrings. Then, too, Peterkin did not stand well. He carried his head forward and kept his hands in his pockets. When he sat he slid down in the chair instead of sitting up straight with his knees together.

"What are we going to do about all this?" Peterkin's mother asked Peterkin's father. He shook his head again as he thought of all those who had come to take care of Peterkin and gone away.

He was just about to shake it a third time when Anne came into the room. "If you please," Anne said, "I'm leaving."

"Leaving!" Peterkin's father cried.

"If you please," Anne went on, "I tell Peterkin to brush his curls, to wash his face and hands, to sit up straight, to . . ."

"I know what will teach Peterkin to be tidy," his mother said. "I know what will teach him to stand well and sit up straight."

"What?" cried Peterkin's father. He was excited.

"A looking-glass," Peterkin's mother answered. And that very day she bought and hung a looking-glass in Peterkin's room! It was tall enough to show all of Peterkin when he stood before it.

"What's this?" Peter cried, when he saw the looking-glass. "What's this against the wall?" He stood still and stared into it. He was all alone. "It's Peter," he said. And there he was, his curls this way and that, his face and hands dirty, his tie loose, his jacket unbuttoned, his shoestrings untied.

Peterkin's cheeks got red. "Do I look like that?" he whispered. Peterkin's eyes grew round. He turned away and on tiptoe he went to the bathroom and washed his face and hands and brushed his curls. "I shan't look in that glass again," Peterkin thought. "Not until I'm tidy."

"Now," Peterkin said, "now for a look!" And once again he stared into the looking-glass. Ah, that was something like it—only, only he must stand more properly. And Peterkin did!

He stood properly a long time so that he would never forget how to do it. Then because there was a chair near he sat down, sliding to the edge of the seat. There he was in the looking-glass just as he sat. "Oh!" cried Peterkin, "that's not the way to sit in a chair." And up he sat straight with his knees together.

"Peterkin," his mother called. Into the room she came and his father too. "Who is this little gentleman?" she asked.

"Why, why, it's our Peterkin," his father cried.

Peterkin smiled. "Did you know a looking-glass can teach you a lot?" he said. "And it doesn't speak a word."

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Music for Junior

Broken Chords

By Nicolas Slonimsky

The right hand usually plays the melody, and the left hand the accompaniment in chords. But sometimes it is the left hand that carries the tune and the right hand plays in chords. Also, it isn't necessary that the chords be played together. Each chord can be broken up, and it will be as good as an unbroken chord to accompany a melody.

For instance, instead of playing the C major chord, all three notes at once, we can play them one after another, C, E, G. If we want four notes in a measure, then we can play one of the notes twice, for instance, C, G, E, and again G. In fact, you can play three notes of the major or minor chord. And you can also use two different C's, one an octave higher than the other.

Accompaniment to Melody

We already know what a sixth chord is. It is a chord that starts on the middle note of the major or minor chord, for instance, E, G, C. This chord can be played in 4/4 time like this: E, C, G, C, and it will still remain the sixth chord as long as we start on E.

It is really very easy to play an accompaniment to the melody of the right hand by using broken chords. Every time you have C or E or G in the right hand, you can use the C major chord in the left hand, and every time you have B, D or F in the right hand, you can use the G major chord in the left hand, G, B, D. The accompaniment comes out much better in broken chords than in whole chords, and it is also much easier to play.

Try It on the Piano

The first three notes of "Three Blind Mice" are E, D, C, so for the first note we can use the C major chord, for the second a G major chord, and for the last note, C major chord again. Let us have three broken notes in the accompaniment for one note in the right hand. Then all we have to do is to break up the C major chord, C, E, G. In the second chord we have D in the right hand, and so we'll use the G, B, D chord in the left hand. We can even use the seventh chord, G, B, D, F, leaving out D, which is already in the right hand. Then our accompaniment will come out like this: C, E, G, for "Three," then G, B, F, for "blind," and C, E, G again, for "mice."

Of course, you can't learn to write accompaniments from this description alone. You must sit down at the piano and try to play broken chords in the left hand, not forgetting that the melody notes must be in the chord too. For instance, when you have E in the melody, as in "Three Blind Mice," you must use a chord that has E in it, and of course C major is the chord to use in this case.

(These stories about music are appearing on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

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The Home Forum

A Woman Finds Contentment

"I'M HAPPIER THAN I've ever been in my life," my friend, Christine, wrote me from western Washington. "In my own home at last—clearing my own land—I work out two to four days a week, housework, caring for children—"

I was puzzled and disturbed. It seemed an awful comedown for Christine with her background of culture and education: graduate work at Columbia and the University of Southern California; Master's degree from Chicago; a year at the University of London following that; months of intensive study and travel in Europe—going out now to work as a domestic by the day. Behind her were years of unusually successful teaching of English literature in higher institutions of learning. An active mental life. How could she be content to put all that in cold storage, as it were, go back to the simple life of her pioneer ancestors—and find happiness? A vacation trip to the Northwest this summer gave me the opportunity to go and find out.

* * *

I found her in a readily accessible spot, a few minutes' walk from the main highway, with its frequent bus service, that runs north from Seattle toward the Canadian border. Within touch of civilization—yet completely apart from it. Her house, a neat shingled one of two bedrooms, kitchen, living-room, and bath, with electric lights and running water, was separated from the narrow graveled side-road by lawn and flowers: a front that any suburban home might present. But walk around behind the house, and you were in the primitive forest of western Washington, apparently as unspoiled as when Indians stepped soft-footed over the deep moss under tall spruce and cedar. A feeling of isolation as complete as though one were in the midst of miles of untouched forest.

Just behind the house was the spare bedroom: a bed covered with an old-fashioned patchwork quilt, set in a grove of slim young spruce and cedar that made a wall of living green. Overhead a roof of boughs so thickly interlaced that only the heaviest of summer rains found their way through—yet through which glitter of stars and shafts of silver moonlight could creep.

"Even when the two bedrooms aren't occupied by friends and relatives, I sleep out here," Christine told me. "There is something about lying here, looking at the boughs overhead, smelling the good wood's odors—"

Beyond the outdoor bedroom was the outdoor dining-room: a sturdy table set on springy moss in a dell of shrubbery: masses of huckleberry bushes; salal and salmon berry; slim sword fern and lacy bracken. Trees hemmed it in. Spruce, hemlock, maple, and yew, and off to the west through the trees one had glimpses of sky painted, at the supper hour, Christine told me, with the gorgeous hues of sunset.

* * *

Proudly she led me over her two-and-a-half-acre domain. She pointed out the woodshed at the back of the house—well stocked with wood for kitchen range and fireplace. "In the three years I've been here, I've cut all my own wood," she told me.

"Split it, you mean."

"No. Sawed down trees, cut up logs with a cross-cut saw, split them with sledge hammer and wedge and ax."

I stared at my friend—for several years a grandmother. I knew the contrariness of twisted green spruce. Wood supply for all the year round in western Washington with its months of rain and fog, its summer evenings' chill. No small item. But her wood-cutting serves two ends. She is clearing the unsightly leaning trees and fallen ones out of her natural park; clearing paths; leaving the wild beauty untouched.

* * *

I followed her down a winding trail. Clumps of cool fern. Wild and cultivated flowers intermingled. Fragrant honeysuckle winding up the brown trunk of a spruce tree. Splashes of bright color where nasturtiums trailed over dry stumps. Shaded glades where she had set out masses of lilies-of-the-valley; and, bordering the path, daffodils, lilies, iris of many kinds, wild trilliums transplanted from the depths of the woods; delicate bleeding hearts; sturdy goldenrod.

We ducked under a natural arch, a great cedar fallen across the path, caught in trees beyond and held firmly there, and came out, amazingly, into an open clearing. The garden plot, of generous size, every foot of it spaded up by hand by my friend. It stretched away, row after row of beans and peas and corn and carrots, every vegetable that thrives in the rich mold of that region. Her potato patch would supply her needs, and those of her many visitors, for the entire year and already she had sold several lug boxes of new ones. For winter use, she puts up from her garden hundreds of quarts of vegetables: crimson beets; golden corn and beans; tender green peas. From her own vines she cans raspberries, loganberries, and strawberries, makes jams and jellies, and in the woods gathers wild blackberries and huckleberries. Her chickens supply eggs and meat. There is always abundance of good food in her cupboards to lay her table at a moment's notice for the unexpected guest.

* * *

All this I could understand: the joy of creating her own place, of providing her own living; of being free to go and come as she chose. But going out to do housework—

"Her splendid education isn't doing her much good now," a commiserating friend had said.

She disagrees. It's because of her education that she can go out by the day and enjoy it. "It's not what you do, but the spirit in which you do it," she said. "I love to clean a house exactly as its owner wants it done; to wash and iron; leave things shining and orderly. And, when I've finished, I'm through. No carrying of problems home with you, as I did when I was teaching. In these three years, I've earned my own living this way—bought whatever I can't raise. I haven't had to touch my savings—since I took part of them to buy this place. And I have far more leisure than I had when I was teaching. I have time to visit with my friends and relatives. In California I was separated from my children, my grandchildren—I have time for them now—and I am near them."

Her grandchildren come frequently to stay with her for a week at a time. Her son and daughter, with their families, spend Mother's Day with her; come home with a small army of other relatives, for Thanksgiving. Her radio brings in fine music and lectures. She has good books to read. Friends from all parts of the country come for long visits in the serene unhurried informal atmosphere that surrounds her. Steadily she is transforming the lifeless house she bought into a lovely nome: painting and calcimining with her own hands; laying linoleum; acquiring lovely china, and down quilts and woolly blankets and shining pots and pans.

"I never felt better in my life physically, never more serene mentally," she told me.

And I knew she spoke the truth. She has stepped aside from the hurry and pressure of job-getting and job-holding, gone back to the simple things of life—and found contentment.

ELIZABETH CHABOT FORREST

The Sound of the Leaf

Hushed and cool the bird-cries now at twilight:
How swift the sun sinks burning in the West:
For in the evening first the hand of autumn
Holds the petals of the flowers pressed.

How silently the last of summer lingers:
How still the shadows lie across the grass:
And vine leaves whispering under the windows
Lean to let the fleeing season pass.

And suddenly against the forming darkness
The shapes of trees spring reeling into sight.
How solemnly the sound of one leaf falling
Rolls like distant thunder through the night.

ROBERT WISTRAND

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AN OLD SHIP FIGUREHEAD

AMONG THE EARLIEST sculptures executed in America were the figureheads of ships. They continued to be in demand until the end of the clipper-ship era. It was not until recent years that Americans came to treasure the relics of American Folk Art, among which are to be found a number of these carved wooden images.

It is believed that this figurehead may represent Commodore Perry and that it was made for the ship named for him and built by Donald McKay in East Boston, Massachusetts, in 1854. The picture is a meticulously wrought reproduction from the original, painted by Elizabeth Moutal for the Massachusetts Index of Design under the Works Progress Administration. The figurehead is in the collection of the Mariners' Museum, Newport News, Virginia.

"All that I have is thine"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO THE BIBLE STUDENT the parable of the prodigal son has always been a much loved story. Oftentimes attention has been centered chiefly upon the Master's vivid portrayal of the prodigal's varying experiences, namely, his dissatisfaction in his father's house, his wanderings far from home in the indulgence of "riotous living," and, when these had led to disillusionment and disappointment, hardship and poverty, his reformation through enlightened thinking, and his speedy return to his father, humbled and sincere.

In the light of Christian Science, however, an outstanding feature in the parable is the episode between the father and his elder son. This elder son, in contrast to the younger, impulsive son, had never desired to leave his father's protective roof. Upon the return of the younger son, and during the time of rejoicing that followed, the father, stilling any possible misunderstanding regarding the elder son's position in the household, tenderly reassured him, saying (Luke 15:31), "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine."

What a wealth of comfort and assurance these words hold! This son, surrounded at all times by his father's love and goodness, could possess naught but an abundance of harmony, freedom, and happiness. All that belonged to his father belonged to him by reason of his established relationship.

And so today, through the inspired teachings of Christian Science, we are enabled to realize the truth, portrayed by the elder son, of the actual status of each child of God. All that the Father-Mother God has, belongs, by reason of his divine sonship, to man. Health, harmony, joy, and spiritual power are therefore man's natural possessions, bestowed on him by the Father, divine Love. These good things are thus ever present, not far off.

Some of us may seem to manifest the errors indulged in by the prodigal. Perhaps through discontent and dissatisfaction we have been lured by temporal desires to seek pleasure in material illusions. Or perhaps we have placed much importance on material possessions, thinking that riches and human power would bring us happiness. Thus ensnared, we may have wandered far from the realization of our oneness with God, divine Love. But disillusionment, resulting from hardships, shattered hopes, and trials, awaken a truer desire, and we turn longingly again to God to find our sonship with Him, and claim the good that naturally belongs to all.

It is at this very point in human experience that so many hungry hearts turn to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. And in this divinely inspired and precious volume the glorious truth is learned that man has never been separated from God, has never left the Father's house and His encircling love.

What unutterable comfort and release this knowledge brings! Each child of the all-loving Father is surrounded by the riches and love which ever pour forth from the divine Father's limitless store. The snares and wiles of material sense, and their attendant difficulties, have never separated us from God or from our true, spiritual being and its harmonies, because they have taken place only in the dream of material selfhood.

How clearly the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science discerned the necessity for each one to turn away from material sense to spiritual understanding! On page 322 of Science and Health she writes: "The sharp experiences of belief in the supposititious life of matter, as well as our disappointments and ceaseless woes, turn us like tired children to the arms of divine Love. Then we begin to learn Life in divine Science."

Have we not constant opportunity, as we "begin to learn Life," to prove that all that belongs to the Father belongs to man? Christ Jesus said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one," thus declaring his true sonship with God, which could never be severed. And this same oneness with God belongs to each one even when, to human sense, the way seems most difficult. Jesus claimed the power and dominion over all evil which this oneness with the Father gave to him. He taught us also to claim the same oneness with God, and thus receive the wondrous good derived from dwelling in our Father's house—heavenly harmony.

However far we may seem to have wandered from the consciousness of harmony; however much sickness may have seemed to fill our experience; or however real sin may have appeared to us, we can at once turn from material thinking to find the way of dominion over evil, by realizing man's inseparable oneness with God, divine Love. Speaking of "the spiritual Genesis of creation" (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 258, 259), Mrs. Eddy writes, "When the Lawgiver was the only law of creation, freedom reigned, and was the heritage of man; but this freedom was the moral power of good, not of evil: it was divine Science, in which God is supreme, and the only law of being." And she continues, "In this eternal harmony of Science, man is not fallen: he is governed in the same rhythm that the Scripture describes, when 'the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Porthole: Dawn

The eye's round range is narrowed by this frame,
This oval sight of day's complexion small;
Yet, sampling sea and sky, one well may name
The weather held outside the pulsing wall.

Horizon-halved, the frame has blue of sky
With calm unpurposed clouds, lit from the east;
But underneath gray waves are rolling high,
Bulged as the sinews of an angered beast.

This is the threshold whence the typhoon fled,
This bit of sky, this agitated sea;
Here in an oval frame the chart is spread
Of yester storm, day's peace, dawn's victory.

KEITH THOMAS

"ΠΑΝΤΑ ΤΑ ΕΜΑ ΣΑ ΕΣΤΙΝ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Διὰ τὸν σπουδαστὴν τῆς Βίβλου ἡ παραβολὴ τοῦ ἀσώτου υἱοῦ ὑπῆρξε πάντοτε προσφιλεστάτη ἱστορία. Πολλάκις ἡ προσοχὴ τοῦ σπουδαστοῦ ἔχει συγκεντρωθῆ κυρίως εἰς τὴν ποικίλην πεῖραν τοῦ ἀσώτου, ἤτοι, τὴν δυσαρέσκειάν του εἰς τὸν πατρικὸν οἶκον, τὰς περιπλανήσεις του μακρὰν τοῦ οἴκου κατὰ τὰς ὁποίας διῆγε "ζῶν ἀσώτως", καὶ (ὅταν ὅλα αὐτὰ τὸν ἔφεραν εἰς ἀπογοήτευσιν καὶ ἀποτυχίαν, ταλαιπωρίας καὶ φτώχεια), τὴν ἀναμόρφωσίν του διὰ τῆς φωτισμένης του σκέψεως, καὶ τὴν ταχεῖαν του ἐπιστροφὴν πρὸς τὸν πατέρα του, ταπεινωμένου καὶ εἰλικρινοῦς.

Εἰς τὸ φῶς ὅμως τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἀποτελεῖ ἐξέχουσαν λεπτομέρειαν τὸ ἐπεισόδιον μεταξὺ τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου υἱοῦ. Ὁ πρεσβύτερος αὐτὸς υἱός, ἀντιθέτως πρὸς τὸν νεώτερον, ὁρμητικὸν υἱόν, δὲν εἶχε ποτὲ ἐπιθυμήσει νὰ ἐγκαταλείψῃ τὴν προστατευτικὴν στέγην τοῦ πατρός. Ἐπὶ τῇ ἐπιστροφῇ τοῦ νεωτέρου υἱοῦ, καὶ διαρκούσης τῆς ἀγαλλιάσεως ἡ ὁποία ἐπηκολούθησεν, ὁ πατήρ, καθησυχάζων πᾶσαν ἐνδεχομένην παρεξήγησιν ὡς πρὸς τὴν θέσιν τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου υἱοῦ εἰς τὸν οἶκον, τρυφερὰ τὸν διεβεβαίωσε, λέγων (κατὰ Λουκᾶν 15:31), "Τέκνον, σὺ πάντοτε μετ'ἐμοῦ εἶ, καὶ πάντα τὰ ἐμὰ σὰ ἐστίν."

Τὶ πλοῦτον παρηγορίας καὶ πεποιθήσεως περιέχουν τὰ λόγια αὐτά! Αὐτὸς ὁ υἱὸς περιβαλλόμενος ἐν παντὶ καιρῷ ἀπὸ τὴν ἀγάπην καὶ τὴν καλωσύνην τοῦ πατρὸς δὲν ἠδύνατο νὰ κατέχῃ ἄλλο τι παρὰ ἀφθονίαν ἁρμονίας, ἐλευθερίας, καὶ εὐτυχίας. Πᾶν ὅ,τι ἀνῆκεν εἰς τὸν πατέρα του ἀνῆκεν εἰς αὐτὸν ἕνεκα τῆς βεβαιωμένης συγγενείας του.

Οὕτω καὶ σήμερον, διὰ τῶν ἐμπνευσμένων διδαχῶν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καθιστάμεθα ἱκανοὶ νὰ πραγματοποιήσωμεν τὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου υἱοῦ εἰκονιζομένην ἀληθειαν τῆς πραγματικῆς θέσεως κάθε τέκνου τοῦ Θεοῦ. Πᾶν ὅ,τι ὁ Πατὴρ-Μήτηρ Θεὸς ἔχει, ἀνήκει, ἕνεκα τῆς θείας του υἱότητος, εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Ἡ ὑγεία, ἡ ἁρμονία, ἡ χαρά, καὶ ἡ πνευματικὴ δύναμις εἶναι ἐπομένως φυσικὰ κτήματα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, παραχωρηθέντα εἰς αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ Πατρός, τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης. Τὰ ἀγαθὰ αὐτὰ οὔτως εἶναι πάντοτε παρόντα, ὄχι μακράν.

Μερικοὶ ἐξ ἡμῶν μπορεῖ νὰ φαίνεται ὅτι ἐκδιπλοῦμεν τὰς πλάνας εἰς τὰς ὁποίας περιέπεσεν ὁ ἄσωτος. Ἴσως μὲ τὸ νὰ εἴμεθα δυσαρεστημένοι καὶ ἀνικανοποίητοι ἔχομεν δελεασθῆ ἀπὸ προσκαίρους ἐπιθυμίας νὰ ζητήσωμεν ἡδονὴν εἰς ὑλικὰς πλάνας. Ἢ ἴσως ἔχομεν δόσει μεγάλην σημασίαν εἰς ὑλικὰ ἀποκτήματα, νομίζοντες ὅτι τὰ πλούτη καὶ ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη δύναμις θὰ μᾶς ἔφερναν εὐτυχίαν. Οὕτω σαγηνευθέντες, μπορεῖ νὰ ἐπλανήθημεν μακρὰν τῆς πραγματοποιήσεως τῆς ἑνότητός μας μὲ τὸν Θεόν, τὴν θείαν Ἀγάπην. Ἀπογοήτευσις ὅμως προερχομένη ἀπὸ ταλαιπωρίας, διάψευσιν ἐλπίδων, καὶ δοκιμασίας, ἐξυπνᾷ μίαν ἀληθεστέραν ἐπιθυμίαν, καὶ στρεφόμεθα καὶ πάλιν μὲ πόθον πρὸς τὸν Θεὸν διὰ νὰ εὕρωμεν τὴν υἱότητά μας μὲ Αὐτόν, καὶ νὰ ἀξιώσωμεν τὸ καλὸν τὸ ὁποῖον φυσικῶς ἀνήκει εἰς ὅλους.

Πλεῖσται ὅσαι πεινῶσαι καρδίαι ὅταν εὑρεθοῦν εἰς αὐτὸ ἀκριβῶς τὸ σημεῖον τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης πείρας στρέφονται πρὸς τὸ ἐγχειρίδειον τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy. Εἰς αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν θεῖος ἐμπνευσμένον καὶ πολύτιμον τόμον μανθάνεται ἡ ἔνδοξος ἀλήθεια ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος δὲν ἔχει ποτὲ χωρισθῆ ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν, δὲν ἔχει ποτὲ ἀφήσει τὸν οἶκον τοῦ Πατρὸς καὶ τὴν περικυκλοῦσαν ἀγάπην Του.

Τὶ ἀνέκφραστον παρηγορίαν καὶ ἐλευθέρωσιν φέρει ἡ γνῶσις αὐτή! Κάθε τέκνον τοῦ παναγαπῶντος Πατρὸς περιβάλλεται ἀπὸ τὰ πλούτη καὶ τὴν ἀγάπην τὰ ὁποῖα ἐκχύνονται πάντοτε ἀπὸ τὴν ἀπεριόριστον ἀποθήκην τοῦ θείου Πατρός. Αἱ παγίδες καὶ οἱ δόλοι τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως, καὶ αἱ συνοδεύουσαι αὐτὰς δυσκολίαι, δὲν μᾶς ἔχουν ποτὲ χωρίσει ἀπὸ τὸν Θεὸν ἢ ἀπὸ τὴν ἀληθινήν, πνευματικήν μας ὕπαρξιν καὶ τὰς ἁρμονίας της, ἐπειδὴ συνέβησαν μόνον εἰς τὸ ὄνειρον τοῦ ὑλικοῦ ἐγώ.

Πόσον καθαρὰ ἡ ἀγαπημένη Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης διέκρινε τὴν ἀνάγκην ἑκάστου ἀνθρώπου νὰ στραφῇ μακρὰν τῆς ὑλικῆς αἰσθήσεως πρὸς τὴν πνευματικὴν νόησιν! Εἰς τὴν σελίδα 322 τοῦ Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία) γράφει: "Ἡ πικρὰ πεῖρα τῆς δοξασίας εἰς τὴν ὑποβολιμαίαν ζωὴν τῆς ὕλης, καθὼς καὶ αἱ ἀποτυχίαι μας καὶ τὰ ἀκατάπαυστα βάσανα, μᾶς στρέφουν σὰν κουρασμένα παιδιὰ εἰς τοὺς βραχίονας τῆς θείας Ἀγάπης. Τότε ἀρχίζομεν νὰ μανθάνωμεν τὴν Ζωὴν εἰς τὴν θείαν Ἐπιστήμην".

Μήπως δὲν ἔχομεν διηνεκῆ εὐκαιρίαν, ἐφ'ὅσον ἀρχίζωμεν νὰ μανθάνωμεν τὴν Ζωήν", νὰ ἀποδεικνύωμεν ὅτι πᾶν ὅ,τι ἀνήκει εἰς τὸν Πατέρα ἀνήκει εἰς τὸν ἄνθρωπον; Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς εἶπεν (κατὰ Ἰωάννην 10:30), "Ἐγὼ καὶ ὁ πατὴρ ἕν ἐσμέν", διακηρύσσων οὕτω τὴν ἀληθινήν του υἱότητα μὲ τὸν Θεόν, ἡ ὁποία δὲν ἠδύνατο ποτὲ νὰ χωρισθῇ. Αὐτὴ δὲ ἡ ἰδία ἑνότης μὲ τὸν Θεὸν ἀνήκει εἰς τὸν κάθε ἕνα ἀκόμη καὶ ὅταν, κατὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην αἴσθησιν, ἡ ὁδὸς φαίνεται δυσκολωτάτη. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἠξίου τὴν δύναμιν καὶ τὴν κυριαρχίαν ἐπὶ παντὸς κακοῦ τὴν ὁποίαν ἡ ἑνότης αὐτὴ μὲ τὸν Πατέρα τοῦ ἔδιδε. Μᾶς ἐδίδαξεν ἐπίσης νὰ ἀξιοῦμεν τὴν ἰδίαν ἑνότητα μὲ τὸν Θεόν, καὶ νὰ λάβωμεν οὕτω τὸ θαυμαστὸν καλὸν τὸ ὁποῖον προέρχεται ἀπὸ τὸ νὰ κατοικῶμεν εἰς τὸν οἶκον τοῦ Πατρός μας—τὴν οὐράνιαν ἁρμονίαν.

Ὁσονδήποτε μακρὰν ἀπὸ τὴν συνείδησιν τῆς ἁρμονίας καὶ ἂν φαίνεται ὅτι ἔχομεν περιπλανηθῆ ὁσηδήποτε ἀρρώστεια καὶ ἂν φαίνεται νὰ ἔχῃ γεμίσῃ τὴν πεῖραν μας· ἢ ὁσονδήποτε πραγματικὴ καὶ ἂν μᾶς ἔχῃ φανῇ ἡ ἁμαρτία, δυνάμεθα ἀμέσως νὰ ἐγκαταλείψωμεν τὸν ὑλικὸν τρόπον τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι διὰ νὰ εὕρωμεν τὴν ὁδὸν τῆς κυριαρχίας ἐπὶ τοῦ κακοῦ, πραγματοποιοῦντες τὴν ἀχώριστον ἑνότητα μὲ τὸν Θεόν, τὴν θείαν Ἀγάπην. Ὁμιλοῦσα περὶ τῆς "πνευματικῆς Γενέσεως τῆς δημιουργίας" (Miscellaneous Writings, Ἀναμικτα, σ.σ. 258, 259) ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει, ""Οταν ὁ Νομοθέτης ἦτο ὁ μόνος νόμος τῆς δημιουργίας, ἐβασίλευεν ἐλευθερία, καὶ ἦτο αὐτη κληρονομία τοῦ ἀνθρώπου· ἡ ἐλευθερία ὅμως αὐτη ἦτο ἡ ἠθικὴ δύναμις τοῦ καλοῦ, ὄχι τοῦ κακοῦ. Ἦτο θεία Ἐπιστήμη, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι ὑπέρτατος, καὶ ὁ μόνος νόμος τοῦ εἶναι." Καὶ ἐξακολουθεῖ "Εἰς αὐτὴν τὴν αἰωνίαν ἁρμονίαν τῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ὁ ἄνθρωπος δὲν ἔχει καταπέσει· κυβερνᾶται μὲ τὸν αὐτὸν ρυθμὸν ποὺ περιγράφει ἡ Γραφὴ, ὅταν 'τὰ ἄστρα τῆς αὐγῆς ἔψαλλον ὁμοῦ καὶ πάντες οἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἠλάλαζον.'"

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Westminster Was Always a Busy Place

WE MAY IMAGINE Westminster, in the middle of the thirteenth century, as a busy and picturesque place. Much of the Palace was new, with its outside walls limewashed, and door mouldings picked out in colour. Gaily painted ships were tied up at the King's quay, and more sober vessels brought marble and stone to a wharf near the southern boundary of the Palace precincts. Two-horse wagons were employed in carting the material from the quay to the work. On the north side of the church were the lodges of the craftsmen.

The greater part of the church also was bright and new. Its masonry was limewashed, and the great north portals, with their sculptured saints and reliefs, were brilliantly gilt and coloured. Roofs were of gleaming lead. To the north rose the massive belfry with its tall timber spire, and in the precinct walls of both Palace and Abbey were strong gatehouses. Along what is now Princes Street ran the "Long Ditch," and down Great College Street flowed the stream which turned the Abbey mill. The latter gave us the name Millbank. Dean's Yard was dotted with farm buildings, and here also were the bakehouse and brewery. Round about were fields and orchards (Vincent Square is still "up fields" to the Westminster boys), and towards Vauxhall and Victoria were marshy lands out of which rose the Toot Hills, whose name is preserved by Tothill Street. Along the old road to the City great houses were being erected as town residences for noblemen and prelates, one of which was Savoy Palace, another the house of Simon de Montfort. The Archbishop of York's palace was in Whitehall, and there was also a house occupied by the Papal legate, which was kept in repair at the King's expense. There must have been a fairly regular stream of gay cavalcades along the roads leading to the Palace, giving life and colour to the scene. Across the river was the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and amid the fields to the north of the Abbey stood the hospital of St. James. To the north-east lay the City, largely composed of whitewashed houses, with sturdy church towers rising here and there, and the great Norman cathedral sharing with the Tower the domination of the scene. Further away were the wooded heights of Hampstead and Highgate, from which fell streams to feed the great river (wider than now) which flowed through Westminster and the City, the chief link with the outer world. The assembly of Parliament must also have been a picturesque event, with the concourse of nobles and prelates arriving with their retinues.—From "Royal Westminster and the Coronation," by J. G. NOPPIN. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1939

Top Speed Of Insects Pictured

Bumblebee's wings beat 240 times a second—House fly does 160—Butterfly just 6.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Insects are speedy creatures as everyone knows, but Harvard studies are beginning to tell just how speedy they are. At the Biological Laboratories investigations with high speed photography disclose the common yellow swallowtail butterfly skims along at about six beats a second; a hawk moth hits 90 strokes to the second; the honey bee averages 190, the bumble bee 240, and even the house fly about 160.

* * *

Opening of another scholastic year at Harvard always stirs an emotion among Cambridge city officials. This fall citizens of Cambridge elect their Mayor and other city fathers. In most elections of this kind in recent years, Harvard University's tax exemption has been a major political issue—and this autumn it promises to be a point even more hotly contested than usual. The University's property exceeds the value of all other property in the City combined. Harvard possesses $164,000,000 worth of taxable land and buildings—while there is but $161,000,000 worth of property elsewhere on which the City can collect taxes. Thus the University, population 10,000, finds itself in the unusual position of being completely surrounded by the City, population 100,000—and yet on paper worth more money. For this reason, the old town-and-gown dispute seems destined to flare up again before snow flies.

* * *

It takes a silkworm about 72 hours to spin its cocoon with from 2,000 to 3,000 feet of silk filament. Then it must be specially treated and carefully prepared by many human hands before it is ready for use. But a modern rayon factory accomplishes the whole process of spinning and preparing for use within an hour or two. One modern plant has 90 spinnerets to the machine and about a dozen machines already in operation.

From the human viewpoint the silkworm's method bids fair to become obsolete.

* * *

The flight of chemists from Germany is enriching natural science and industry in the United States, according to Dr. Charles A. Browne of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, who was in Boston last week for the 98th meeting of the American Chemical Society. History is repeating itself, he said, pointing out that the development of research in America has been notably advanced by refugees from European countries. "The list of European chemists who have been expatriated is a long one and the stories of their adventurous careers are filled with romantic interest. The name of Priestley is the most famous one upon the list of those coming to America to escape persecution."

* * *

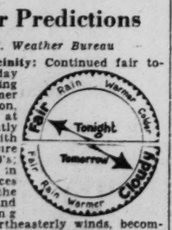
The week end's unsurpassed vacation weather did much to support the New England Council's revolt against arbitrary ending of summer activities in this section on Labor Day. The Council has pointed out that there are few good reasons why New England's very large investment in tourist facilities should suddenly become unproductive at the end of August after a busy season of scarcely two months.

* * *

A new device for testing the cells of storage batteries has been completed by General Electric engineers to replace at a lower price a former type tester. The new tester is adjustable and can be used on any battery. The distance between the prods can be widened or narrowed simply by placing one prod on a cell terminal and then pulling or pushing the other with the hand. It is equipped with the same meter as the tester it replaces.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair tonight and Tuesday forenoon, becoming cloudy and warmer in the afternoon, and threatening at night; slightly cooler tonight with lowest temperature in the lower 40's; and light frost in susceptible places back from the coast; moderate and decreasing northerly and northeasterly winds, becoming southeasterly during Tuesday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cool with light to heavy frost in exposed places tonight; Tuesday fair with rising temperatures.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool with light frost in exposed places in the interior tonight; Tuesday fair with rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing north and northeast winds becoming southeast or south on Tuesday; fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	50	81	Minneapolis	55	80
Bermuda	—	—	New Orleans	77	84
Chicago	—	70	New York	55	78
Denver	52	90	Norfolk	65	92
Helena	48	79	Philadelphia	54	83
Kansas City	61	84	St. Louis	58	80
Los Angeles	81	100	San Francisco	61	87
Miami	77	88	Washington	53	83

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Sept. 18.
B—Maximum, Sept. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:47 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Tuesday, 4:21 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:20.

Author

Solari

Miss Marie L. Carney

Whose book "The Secretary and Her Job" has been widely read.

Boston Teacher Writes Book On Secretary's Job

"It's too bad for a firm to spend thousands of dollars, in many cases hundreds of thousands, in advertising, only to lose through the attitude of its employees the good will that means sales." Thus concludes Miss Marie L. Carney in the opening paragraph of her book, "The Secretary and Her Job," which is entering its second edition. It was published less than a month ago.

There were books of guidance for the secretary, but most of them were the product of commercial school teachers rather than of persons who had had actual secretarial experience, and when Miss Carney's pupils, in the evening university extension classes which she has taught in Boston for the past four years, began to ask for a book containing the material from which she had taught them, it was necessary for her to write her own. Business schools all over the country are purchasing it, and a number of secretaries of many years' experience are writing letters telling her how helpful they are finding it.

It does contain about everything a secretary might need in an ethical way. Even the male secretary, not yet as extinct as the dodo, is furnished with a chapter slyly entitled, "For Men Only," a chapter offering practical information on the channels open, via government service and other sources, to young men who have a leaning toward that type of work.

Need A Scrubbing

After dealing with the essentials of training, government limitations as to age and departmental facilities, salaries and opportunities for advancement, the author helpfully points out, apropos of approaching a prospective employer, that "some men need a good scrubbing with emphasis on the finger nails," and that the said prospective employer is not likely to be favorably impressed by a sweater, sneakers, dirty-white "collegiate" shoes, garterless socks, or an unclean shirt and collar.

The importance of courtesy on the part of the secretary, male or female, is emphasized in Miss Carney's book, and Emily Post has furnished no more detailed or useful guide to society than the suggestions for receiving business callers, included in Chapter One. After ten years of experience as a secretary to important executives of chain stores, manufacturing plants, educators, and others, and four years of coincident evening school teaching, where her knowledge was supplemented by the problems her students brought her, Miss Carney stated, when interviewed, that in her opinion the modern secretary is very well treated and has every opportunity for enjoyable, creative work, provided she has the kind of disposition which makes it pleasant for other members of the staff to work with her.

Doesn't Get On

In many cases where an employer, on the occurrence of a secretarial vacancy, goes outside his organization rather than promoting one of his staff, she has found the reason to be that the person next in line doesn't get on with the rest.

Employers on the whole, she admitted, were rather good to their secretaries, but she could suggest a few improvements on their part too. The tendency to speak indistinctly, she stated, made it very difficult for the secretary or stenographer to take dictation accurately. And where a man could tackle his letter writing early, instead of leaving it toward the end of the day, keeping a secretary waiting around the first part of the morning and then making her rush through seven hours' work in four or five hours, she recommended a little thought. Another important bit of advice she had for the employer was that he engage his secretary more carefully than most employers do. They seldom dismiss them, she added, once they have hired them, but often they work along in a state of dissatisfaction, which could be prevented if they did their selecting more cautiously in the beginning.

Food Prices Firm Except For Olive Oil

Housewives forced to try American substitutes as foreign oils soar to $3 a gallon.

While prices of most foodstuffs held firm today, with a few items tending downward after the first upsurge on the outbreak of the European war, the price of olive oil rose spectacularly with a further rise expected this week.

The situation generally today is that no prices are increasing, John P. McBride, Director of the State Division of Necessaries of Life, declared while word from the West indicates that pork and lard may decline a little.

In a very different plight was the olive oil business. This product is imported from Italy, Spain, and France, which have placed restrictions on such exports, and the quantity, therefore, has become extremely limited, according to local importers.

The price has risen 85 cents a gallon in two weeks to $3 a gallon, and may go higher, it was said. In Providence, R. I., some dealers have restricted sales to one gallon per customer.

The shortage of imported oil was expected to turn many housewives, including numerous Italian women who are very fond of olive oil, to American-made substitutes, such as cottonseed oil, corn oil, and peanut oil.

Army Asks 2,000 N. E. Recruits For First Corps Area

The United States Army called for 2,000 recruits from New England today to build up the First Corps Area to full peace-time strength in accordance with President Roosevelt's recent executive order already in effect in other Army areas of the Nation.

Most of the recruits will be used at New England Army posts to relieve withdrawals of the 18th brigade which will sail for the Panama Canal about the middle of October. The 2,900 men to be withdrawn from the First Corps Area for the Panama Canal duty will be under Brig. Gen. Joseph M. Cummins, it was announced.

Full peacetime strength for the First Corps (New England) Area is about 6,400 men which is now the enrollment. The withdrawal of the 18th brigade, made up of the Fifth and 13th infantry, makes further recruiting now necessary, the announcement by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff explained.

Of the 2,000 new recruits, 370 will be sent to Panama Canal filling vacancies in the Fifth and 13th infantry. The remainder will be recruited for other vacancies somewhat as follows: 877 for the 61st Coast Artillery anti-aircraft at Portland, Maine; 45 for the Seventh Field Artillery at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 609 for the 18th Engineers, a new corps now being formed, at Fort Devens, Mass.

Requirements for recruits are: age, 18 to 35; height, five feet four inches; weight, 115 pounds; moral character; physical soundness.

Meanwhile National Guard officials still waited today for orders as to how to proceed with enlargement of the National Guard in Massachusetts under lines laid down by President Roosevelt's limited emergency decree. At present the National Guard in Massachusetts totals 10,132. This could be increased by enlisting 1,669 inactive officers and men, a reserve corps of the Guard now inactive, it was explained at the Adjutant General's office. Whether this reserve will be called, or whether entirely new men will be taken in, could not be determined by National Guard officers today.

Gov. Vanderbilt Names Civil Service Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15—Maxwell B. Devoe, a native of New York, has been named by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt as Director of the Rhode Island civil service system which becomes operative in January, 1940. Mr. Devoe, a graduate of Princeton University, is administrator of the Civil Service Institute of Chicago. He was selected from ten applicants who were recently examined by a special state board.

Soon to Relieve Traffic Congestion

By a Staff Photographer

Overpass at Cottage Farm Bridge, Cambridge

Construction of $454,000 structure is nearly completed and it will be ready for use in October

Cottage Farm Bridge Overpass Ready for Use Late in October

The $454,000 overpass at the Cambridge end of the Cottage Farm Bridge, under construction since March, will be opened to motorists late in October and entirely completed by December, it was announced today by the Metropolitan District Commission.

The overpass, expected to eliminate serious traffic conditions prevalent there at rush hours, has been built as a PWA project, the M. D. C. paying $250,000 and the Federal Government $204,000.

It is of unusual design, being the first large highway structure in Metropolitan Boston on which red brick veneer with granite trimmings has been used. This particular finish was suggested by Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the M. D. C., and was chosen to harmonize with the general surroundings in Cambridge.

The highway of the overpass itself will be of open grating. This type of steel road-bed, now used on three bridges in Greater Boston, permits snow and sleet to fall through. It is regarded as a nonskid type of highway surface. The overpass will be lighted at night by sodium lamps.

Heavy traffic at the Cambridge end of the Cottage Farm Bridge, where the overpass is located, has long been a problem to motorists. At the present time, 1,500 cars an hour pass this intersection, despite construction making traveling the more difficult, special police directing traffic report. In 1930, a survey showed that 30,000 cars passed the intersection every 24 hours; but in recent years this traffic was more than doubled, according to statements by Representative Andrew J. Carling (D) of Boston and others.

Tobin and Bands Going to Chicago To Seek 1940 Legion Convention

In an effort to bring the American Legion Convention to Boston in 1940, Mayor Tobin, accompanied by two bands and a retinue of delegates, is scheduled to leave the City for a week's absence on Friday to attend the national convention of the American Legion in Chicago, he announced today.

Plans for the trip, not yet complete, rested on the problem of raising funds to transport the two bands to Chicago and return, the Mayor said. An entertainment program for Tuesday and Wednesday nights at the National League baseball field has been planned for which tickets are now on sale, the Mayor suggested.

Proceeds from the entertainment—theatrical acts and fireworks—will be used to buy transportation for the Boston Firemen's Post and William L. Harris Post American Legion bands to the scene of action in Chicago.

Squalus Compared With Sculpin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 18—A Naval Court of Inquiry resumed today its study of the causes of the sinking of the United States submarine Squalus, which is now in drydock at the Navy Yard here.

Having examined the salvaged Squalus last Friday, the Court today boarded its sister ship, the Sculpin, to observe the operation of valves and other machinery, particularly the main air induction valve, and compare these with the equipment on the Squalus.

In a test of the air intakes of the Squalus on Friday, the Court found that the main induction valve did not close at a single turn of the control levers. They heard an opinion expressed by Lieut. Oliver F. Naquin, the Squalus's rescued Commander, that the valve stuck similarly when the submarine dove on May 23 and foundered.

The Court also took official note today that the 25 bodies taken from the salvaged vessel had been identified, but that a 26th person aboard the craft when it sank, near this port, had not been found.

Brewster Voices Neutrality Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 18—Referring to President Roosevelt's plea to forget partisanship during the war, Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, told a Republican rally at Crescent Park here yesterday that this does not mean that "Republicans cannot raise their voices" when Congress meets on Thursday to discuss neutrality.

"Republicans and Democrats alike," he said, "would be asked to sacrifice their sons in the event of war. Yet those who get most excited about the Democratic front in Europe seem most anxious to suppress all discussion in the United States."

Mr. Brewster also declared that America can remain neutral if it will only heed George Washington's advice to keep out of foreign quarrels. "American youth must not again be sacrificed on the altar of a European war," he said.

Liner Mormaclark Leaves the Ways

Launching of the new Moore-McCormack liner Mormaclark at Chester, Pa., today, completes the first of the shipbuilding projects of the United States Maritime Commission's 10-year program for rehabilitation of the American merchant marine.

The craft is the last of six ships of the C-2 design, taken over as soon as complete by Moore-McCormack Lines for operation in its American Scantic Line service, according to Boston officials of the company.

Each of these ships is 430 feet long overall, 63 feet beam, with deadweight tonnage of 8,875 tons. They are powered by Diesel engines to make a speed of 16 to 17 knots with cruising radius of 13,000 miles. The six new ships cost a total of about $15,000,000.

N. E. Power Group Plans Expansion In Rhode Island

Prospect of "war conditions" in industry, and the unusually high usage of electricity on the part of customers of the Narragansett Electric Company of Providence, R. I., have prompted the decision to increase the capacity of that company's Manchester street station at once by installation of a 40,000 kilowatt unit, it was learned in Boston today.

Frank D. Comerford, Chairman of the New England Power Association, of which the Narragansett company is a subsidiary, disclosed the plan to start work immediately. The installation, he said, will cost more than $4,000,000, and will be the initial step in a program under study by system engineers, to provide increased generating capacity.

On Sept. 13, primary power production of New England Power Association subsidiaries, which supply electricity to industrial and domestic customers in five of the six New England Sattes, reached 8,000,000 kilowatt hours for the first time in history, he said. This figure excludes sales made to Boston Edison Company. "It is significant as well as surprising, that this new figure should be established in September," Mr. Comerford said. "Past production highs of the system were always made in November and December, when shorter daylight periods conributed greatly to the increase."

The expansion of power facilities is in line with the program as urged to electric utilities by the War Department.

The Narragansett company is the largest retail company in the New England Power System, serving customers in a highly industrialized section of Rhode Island where electrical usage has practically doubled in the last 15 years, Mr. Comerford said.

Freighter Aground Plane Down in Gale

A Norwegian freighter was aground on the New England coast today, an American barge was sunk, a Canadian flying boat was forced down in heavy seas, and several small craft were being sought by rescue vessels as strong winds kicked up many rough spots.

The freighter was the Rio Branco, fast on the rocks at Gloucester, Mass., despite efforts of several tugs to free her. Passengers were brought ashore in a surfboat, and it was expected part of her cargo would be removed in an effort to lighten her.

Five barge seamen were taken ashore as the barge Henry Endicott sank with a cargo of stones just off the Manomet Point Coast Guard station, near Plymouth, Mass. Two other barges, both empty, were in tow of the tug Nottingham, but were made safe.

Off the Nova Scotia Coast, the Swedish steamer Polux stood by the disabled flying boat, waiting for a tug to arrive from Sidney, Nova Scotia. The steamer radioed it would take off the plane's crew if it sank before arrival of the tug.

Hurricane Work Scanned As Its Anniversary Nears

Steady progress in the work of rehabilitation in New England is recorded as the first anniversary of the September storm—Sept. 21—approaches.

Of the 1,200,000,000 board feet of timber downed, sufficient to encircle the world with a board walk nine feet wide, the Federal Government has already purchased 566,000,000 and is now buying at the rate of 6,000,000 a week from Massachusetts landowners. Only 60 per cent of the total timber fall is considered salvageable.

More than 5,000 timberland owners have been able to completely pay off their mortgages or substantially reduce them.

Forestry Development

By far the greatest proportion of New England countryside is suitable only for timber growing and provides excellent possibilities for development. Little attention, however, has been paid to this natural resource. Through neglect, the woodlands have become cluttered with growths unsuitable for marketing. Now, with much of this cleared away by nature, plans are going forward for a systematic forestry development that will result in New England being a potential lumber source for future generations.

Contrary to public belief that it would take considerable planting to make up for the number of trees destroyed, it has been pointed out by officials in the State Department of Conservation that 1938 was an exceptionally good seed year for pine trees. It is expected that the new growths, resulting from this natural seed, will by far exceed the number of trees destroyed.

Even the forest fire hazard, which presented itself in the form of fallen trees, did its share to insure a larger portion of these seeds taking hold than would be expected ordinarily.

Aid to these seeds in planting was supplied by some 18,000 men and 3,600 CCC boys who co-operated with local and State officials in clearing fallen trees and brush from private and public lands. The tramping feet of these men did much to grind many of these seeds into the earth which ordinarily would have failed to survive.

Fire Hazard

Though the fire hazard has been reduced 90 per cent, Ernest J. Dean, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Conservation, warns that the menace has by no means passed. In fact, he pointed out, it will be far more serious in the fall than it is now and requested that everyone use the same, if not more, caution than before.

At present, there are 12 special fire stations scattered throughout the forests and eight mobile crews which will be kept on duty for at least another year. All the state and local fire fighters assigned to the forests are linked together by radio and telephone. The successful operation of this system with the fire menace far more serious than ever before in the past, was attested by fire losses far below last year.

Of the $19,500,000 appropriated by a special session of the Massachusetts Legislature to meet the hurricane emergency, the Public Works Department had the largest amount to spend. Since Sept. 1, last year, it has spent $8,750,000 on town ways and bridges; $5,500,000 on State highways and tree clearance; and $1,000,000 on stream clearance. Highway work has been completed with the exception of some bridge approaches, but bridge work itself has been slower and there still remain many to be completed. There are 126 which are not even under contract. It is estimated that another year will be required before all bridges will be open.

Stream Clearance

Stream clearance, which has proven a very difficult task, is completed as much as $1,000,000 will complete it—about 25 per cent. Another $750,000 was appropriated for this work by the last Legisluature but far more money than this and several years would be required to finish this work.

All the laurels for speed in recovering from the disaster do not go to State Departments alone. The telephone, electric light, and railway companies accomplished almost unbelievable feats.

Within a few days after the hurricane, 2,338 trained men from 14 associated telephone companies from as far west as Chicago to as far south as Atlanta, were in the New England area with 621 motor cars and trucks. In several short weeks, these men replaced 3,600,000 feet of cable, containing one half billion feet of conductor wire, used 21,800 telephone poles and restored service to 504,000 telephones at a cost to the New England Telephone and Telegraph of $6,000,000 and a similar amount to the Southern New England Telephone Company.

With telephone service restored, out of town crews were released while regular crews started replacing temporary equipment with permanent facilities.

Changes Made

In addition to replacing temporary equipment, workmen are now busily engaged in carrying out plans designed to meet a similar catastrophe should one come. This work includes placing cables under the beds of rivers rather than over bridges which may be washed out by floods, taking pole lines out of areas likely to be flooded and transferring them to higher terrain. It is expected that this work will run well into next year.

Similar plans have been worked out by the Boston Edison Company which assigned two men, who were in key positions during the hurricane, to draft a comprehensive program of action to follow in case of a like emergency.

The Boston Edison Company spent $1,000,000 to restore service to its customers and the New England Power Association spent $3,500,000. By October, 536,555 customers had their service restored. This required more than 2,000 miles of wire and 10,802 poles.

Only 18 days were required for the railroads to restore their service but a longer period will be required to absorb the $2,300,000 loss which was incurred. Perhaps one of the most outstanding accomplishments in restoring railroad service was the rebuilding of 30 miles of road, considered a total loss, in 15 days. This operation would ordinarily require two months.

While all these public service agencies were accomplishing feats with their respective problems, the Red Cross was in the stricken areas ministering to those in need. This organization rendered aid to 18,949 families or about 89,382 persons at a cost of $1,554,016.

Soon now, all the property and economic loss, estimated at $150,000,000, will be forgotten, but the courage and resourcefulness displayed by public and private groups together with the human kindness shown at every hand, will live on fresh in everyone's memory.

Schoolship Nantucket Arrives in Port

One of the few vessels to reach Boston Harbor these days without tales of war scares aboard is the Massachusetts nautical schoolship Nantucket, which docked at the Charlestown Navy Yard this afternoon at the conclusion of a 10,300-mile trip which began last May 13.

The Nantucket, with 155 cadets aboard, visited England, Belgium, France, Portugal, and Madeira last summer, but saw no submarines, engaged in no blackouts, staged no extraordinary lifeboat drills. She left the Continent Aug. 1, and arrived at New London, Conn., Sept. 2, just as war was breaking out. She has been in Long Island Sound since then.

As the Nantucket completed her annual training cruise for future junior officers of the American merchant marine, other liners were docking at Boston and Portland with the usual stories of dodging submarines and mines. Passengers on the Finnish freighter Carolina Thorden, which berthed at Charlestown, and on the American Scantic cargo liner Mormackhawk, which arrived at Portland, told how the ships "felt their way" through mined areas of the Baltic Sea.

An even more gripping narrative was related by Mrs. Alta Wagner, of Memphis, Texas, who arrived at Boston on the American Exports liner Exochorda. Her husband, a native of Germany, who had lived in this country for 26 years, was arrested by French police when the boat stopped at Marseilles. He was placed in a French concentration camp, despite her protests. He was believed to be a German citizen.

New Trucking Rates for N. E. Urged

A new schedule of interstate trucking rates for New England operators was proposed to the Interstate Commerce Commission today at hearings launched by Federal examiners of the Commission meeting with local and state transportation officials at the Public Works Building. The New England Rate Bureau has drafted the new schedule following complaints of inequalities in the minimum rate system put into effect last year by the Commission.

Modification of the rate schedule has been advised by truckers for several months to Paul Doyle and C. Warner, Federal Examiners for this district. Sitting in at the hearing today which reopens the entire problem of trucking rates was Col. E. L. Taylor, Connecticut Public Utilities Commissioner.

Strike of Rubber Workers Settled

The strike at the Panther-Panco Rubber Company at Stoughton has been settled and the 400 employees concerned returned to work this morning, the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration was informed today.

The Board said the company had refused to co-operate with it last week but was now advised that an agreement will be signed whereby the employees will receive an 8 per cent increase in wages at once and 2 per cent additional at the end of six months.

It was also announced by the Board that two union and two company officials in the chain store warehousemen's strike will meet today to name a fifth member to decide disputed points brought up by the 2,600 warehousemen.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lawrence, in Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, Methuen, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Jean E. Carr, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cambridge, in Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, Watertown, 8 p. m.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney and the Hardy Family. 2:36, 6:44, 9:50. Also "Million Dollar Legs," with Betty Grable. 1:00, 5, 8:10.

Normandie—
"Man About Town," with Dorothy LaMour. Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart. Tomorrow: "Goodbye Mr. Chips," with Robert Donat and Greer Garson. Also "6,000 Enemies," with Walter Pidgeon and Paul Kelly.

Coolidge Corner—
"Everybody's Baby," with the Jones Family. 1:30, 4:35, 8. Also "Four Feathers," 3, 6:05, 9:20.

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "The Old Maid." 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:10, 7, 9:45. Also "Torchy Plays With Dynamite," with Jane Wyman, Allen Jenkins and Tom Kennedy. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
"The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Orpheum: 10:50 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:40. State: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also Boris Karloff in "The Man They Could Not Hang." Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. State: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea in "Union Pacific." 9:30 a. m., 1:15, 5:10, 9. Also "Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll. 11:35 a. m., 3:30, 7:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
Gary Cooper in "Beau Geste." Fenway: 12:30, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Quiet Millions," with the Jones Family. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Exeter—
"The Mikado." 1:30, 4:40, 7:50. Also "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," featuring Mickey Rooney. 3, 6:15, 9:25.

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Feathers." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:25, 6:10, 9:35. Also "She Married a Cop." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. Modern: 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:55, 8:20.

R. K. O. Boston—
Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." 9:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:55, 8:55, 10. Also "Saint in London," with George Sanders, Sally Gray and David Burns. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Keith Memorial—
"When Tomorrow Comes" with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:55. Also "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:45, 8:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. Also "To the Victor," with Will Fyffe and Margaret Lockwood. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

University—
Mickey Rooney in "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "They All Come Out," with Rita Johnson. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"History's Man in the Iron Mask," "Tropical Islands of the Caribbean," "Modern Methods," "Seeing Spots," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Mayerling," starring Charles Boyer. 1:25, 3:35, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25. Also "March of Time." 1:05, 3:05, 5:05, 7:05, 9:05.

Uptown—
"Hotel for Women," with Elsa Maxwell. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Ex-Champ," with Victor McLaglen. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Tremont—
"Juarez," with Paul Muni, Bette Davis and Brian Aherne. Also Vernon and Irene Castle, featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Repertory—
"Let Freedom Ring," featuring Nelson Eddy and Victor McLaglen. Also "Wife Husband and Friend," with Warner Baxter and Loretta Young. Tomorrow: "There Goes My Heart," with Fredric March and Virginia Bruce. Also "The Beachcomber," with Charles Laughton.

Opera

Boston Opera House—
"Aida," presented by the New York Grand Opera Company. Anne Roselle, Ljuba Senderowna, Helen Armeno, Jesus de Gaviria, Mario Cozzi, John Gurney, Lorenzo Alvari. Incidental dances by Corps de Ballet. Premiere danseuse, Nora Kore. Giuseppe Bamboschek, conductor. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Flemish Painting by Mrs. Hayward. 11 a. m.

Pedestrian Control in West Declared Better Than in East

Pedestrian control is much farther advanced on the West Coast than here in the East, in the opinion of Bryant R. Burkhard of Newton, Mass., research assistant and instructor in traffic engineering in the Yale University Bureau for Street Traffic Research.

This assertion summarizes one of the findings of Mr. Burkhard on a motor trip which took him and a companion from New Haven to the Pacific Coast and back to Boston, with the young traffic engineer most of the time perched on a photographic lookout on the roof of his car.

The purpose of the transcontinental trip was "to obtain as complete a visual library of contemporary traffic practices as possible." To this end, Mr. Burkhard and his associate, Duncan MacDonald of Lancaster, Mass., a senior at Boston University, headed west, using a camera to record such traffic "shots" as might be illuminating to future traffic engineers now enrolled in Yale.

The trip began June 10 and ended in Boston August 25. After New York, Baltimore and that section, the tour progressed through Columbus, and Cincinnati, Louisville, Springfield, Kansas City, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Carson City, San Francisco, Salem, Portland, Olympia, Seattle, Vancouver, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago and then to Boston. Other large cities were included in this general route.

"Yes, on the West Coast," Mr. Burkhard said, "pedestrian control has reached a high point of efficiency. Pedestrians obey the traffic lights. They walk with green and they stay at the curb as though held back by an invisible barrier. They have had a fine educational program out there."

Other discoveries en route, according to Mr. Burkhard, included his tabulation that the two men counted all the stop lights they encountered out and back and reached a total of 1,355. They found post mounting of traffic lights was more frequent than overhead mounting. They kept count of all cars passing them and estimated that 45 per cent of the drivers did not blow their horns. This, Mr. Burkhard said, varied according to the locality.

Another impression made was that there is an imperative need for standardization of traffic equipment. Signs are not uniform and confuse the motorist; the East favors traffic lights, without warning bells and the West includes bells. In one city, on the route, Mr. Burkhard said, the traffic lights were so badly placed that the party drove through two lights before they discovered their location.

The attitude of the traffic police has much to do with the success of pedestrian control and direction of motor flow, Mr. Burkhard pointed out. In Louisville, Ky., he said, police efficiency seems to step up traffic and produce the finished job that impresses the motorist. The police in that city, he said, are alert, snappy and reflect good leadership.

One window of the Burkhard car, a beach wagon piled high with camp equipment, is covered with guest labels from various national parks and scenic spots in the west.

Yale Expert 'Shoots' Traffic Conditions

By a Staff Photographer

Bryant R. Burkhard and His Car

Mr. Burkhard adds to the "visual library" of the Yale Bureau for Street Traffic Research by a camera shot from the roof of his car on Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

Senator Bridges Starts Tour To His Drive for Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 18—"If I were President of the United States and had the influence to determine policies, I would not go back to the old days nor follow in the path of the New Deal but would find and follow a path in between," declared Senator Styles Bridges as he started out on a speaking tour that was to carry him into every state west of the Mississippi but the Dakotas, but will be cut short in time for him to get back to Washington in time for the special session.

Senator Bridges' trip is aimed at advancing his campaign for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1940. His schedule, which will be interrupted by the special session, originally called for 40 addresses including appearances before five Republican State conventions.

Just now the stand of the Senator on the question of the Neutrality Act is being sought because he was one of six Senators, including Democrats, who voted against the Neutrality Act when it was an administration-sponsored measure. The Senator says his attitude has not changed. He feels that the question of neutrality is the most pressing national problem of the day. The Senator has taken the stand that "we all sympathize with the democracies of Europe. But we do not want our country to fight any war except for the peace of this hemisphere. Our greatest guarantee of peace is to mind our own business, keep out of the quarrels of Europe, Asia and Africa, and maintain such a navy, air force, and army as will insure this hemisphere aganist aggression."

Reconsideration of the neutrality issue could be expected to ultimately find the Senator behind the cash and carry proposal. But he sees danger in this with the existing concentration of gold in this country, the demand that would be placed on foreign countries to use their available gold to make purchases from us, and the ultimate danger that this would lead to the elimination of gold as the monetary standard for international trade. He would not want to see enactment of legislation permitting sales to others than aggressors with the power to determine the aggressors vested in the President.

The boom to make Senator Bridges a national figure dates back to the last Republican National Convention. Prior to the actual submitting of candidates' names, Senator Bridges was being considered by many delegates as good vice-presidential timber. When the vice-presidential nominations were underway and Alabama "passed" to New Hampshire it was expected among delegates that the name of Styles Bridges would be placed before the convention. Instead, the then Governor of New Hampshire introduced the name of Col. Frank Knox, who received the nomination.

Since that time Senator Bridges has made frequent appearances on the radio and has been in constant demand as a speaker. In this manner his following has increased.

Springfield Fair Draws Crowd On Its Opening Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 18—A large crowd was on hand today for the second day of the 23d annual Eastern States Exposition here. The Fair opened yesterday with an attendance estimated by Exposition officials at 30,000, including the Governors of six states and official representatives of four others.

The Fair is one of the largest agricultural meetings in the East and draws large numbers of farmers, business men, and political leaders. Governor Saltonstall, who acted as official host, was introduced to the crowd as "a Massachusetts farmer." He has a small farm near Dover.

When the six Governors arrived at the gates to the Court of Honor yesterday, they were greeted with a 17-gun salute. The Chief Executives in attendance were: Mr. Saltonstall; Lewis O. Barrows, Maine; George D. Aiken, Vermont; William H. Vanderbilt, Rhode Island; Raymond E. Baldwin, Connecticut, and Richard C. McMullen, Delaware.

Lupien Takes Office

Ulysses J. Lupien, State Director of Civil Service, took over the conduct of that office today and immediately held a conference with members of his staff. He said he would formulate rules of policy for approval by the five-man commission as soon as he had familiarized himself with the demands of the work. He said he did not contemplate a change in personnel.

Station WRUL

For Tuesday, Sept. 19

7:00 p. m. — Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Sept. 19

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	WRUL (W1XAL)	11.79mc
6:00	WRUL (W1XAL)	11.79mc

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course, the chances are that at the moment you have no intention of traveling anywhere. That is, no farther than perhaps down to see your sister in Marshfield. But everybody takes an unexpected trip at least once a year . . . and we propose to have you prepared for any such emergency. At least as far as the smaller items are concerned.

Today we are expounding on the advantages of the "Dopp-Kit" . . . which is spelled and pronounced just the way it looks, and has nothing to do with the coming football season! Rather it's a clever little kit into which you drop such stuff as your comb and brush, your toothbrush washcloth, and (if you're a man) your shaving brush and paraphernalia. Now of course we realize that there are umpteen things on the market that hold these things, and they're very methodical about everything, with a certain place for this and that. But it seems that there are people who just can't seem to be methodical, and to whom the business of putting a tube of toothpaste in a special container, behind a strap that'll hold it in place, is too-too much bother! So the answer is something like this utilitarian piece of merchandise . . . into which you can literally chuck everything the minute you know you're leaving. Especially good for the man who leaves for home on the spur of the moment, for he can put in damp items and know that they're safe as far as everything else in his suitcase is concerned. You see the kit is not only dustproof, but also waterproof. It yawns wide open, and best of all it holds this pose until you want to close it. None of this coming back from the bathroom with your hands full, only to find the bag has closed up on you! In either pigskin or cowhide . . . at W. W. Winship's. At 372 Boylston Street. The smaller size is $5.50; the larger something like $8.

* * *

P. S. Right cute . . . those lapel gadgets in the shape of a heart, that hold your favorite perfume, so that you shall have fragrance wherever you are. At Ethel Atkins Shop, at 344 Boylston Street, where you've been intending to run in about a hat. One of those you-wrap-it-yourself turbans at Filene's, in jersey, costs but a dollar. It's already cut and shaped into a close fitting cap, and you go to work with the long streamer ends, and do with them as you wish! And of course turbans are definitely "in"!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

Successful Bar Candidates Drop Again in Number

Massachusetts' Bar has prepared to enroll 203 men and 20 women, successful in the examination given last July by the State Board of Bar Examiners.

Dropping for a second time this year, the number of successful applicants for admission to the Bar was less than one-third of the 708 who attempted the examination, 8.7 per cent below last December's group and 14.7 per cent below that of July, 1938.

Gradual stiffening of requirements is believed the reason for the continued downward trend. Half of Massachusetts' law schools, despite the ruling requiring two years of pre-legal training which went into effect last year, are not approved by the American Bar Association.

Bar Association standards require two years of pre-legal training—now a State law here; a three-year course for full-time law students; a longer course for part-time students; a library of not less than 7,500 volumes; a faculty large enough to promote personal acquaintance with the student body, and that the school is not operated as a commercial enterprise.

The trend toward restriction of the legal profesion is a development of recent years in which the number of lawyers in the Bay State has increased by 2,000. Approximately 3,500 attorneys are listed here.

Among the successful applicants are Richard D. Grant of Roslindale, State Commissioner of Public Utilities; Richard Maguire of Winthrop, former Exeter Academy and Harvard athlete; Miss M. Elizabeth Snow, cum laude graduate of Northeastern Law School; Mrs. Fannie C. Mulligan of Attleboro, class Vice-President at Portia Law School, and Robert S. Fuchs of Boston, son of Judge Emil Fuchs, former President of the Boston Braves.

Savings Banks Report Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 18—"Throughout the State the use of savings banks is steadily climbing to a new high," Nute B. Flanders, Executive Secretary of the Savings Banks Association of New Hampshire, reported Saturday. "The fluctuating national and international situation has apparently tended to demonstrate to wage-earners that the savings bank on the corner is the best depository for the small amounts they are able to put by regularly."

Throughout the State, during the year ended June 30, deposits in the mutual savings banks jumped from $189,309,110 to $192,345,507, a gain in an "economically uncertain year," according to Mr. Flanders, of 1.6 per cent.

Total resources of New Hampshire savings banks during the year climbed from $212,669,019 to $215,893,327, a gain of more than 1½ per cent, while cash and holdings of U. S. Government securities jumped from $47,641,985 to $55,615,206, an increase of more than 16 per cent.

Politics in Maine Stirred By Defeat of the Bond Issue

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—Defeat of the administration-sponsored proposal to allow the State to float a $9,000,000 bond issue for a highway and bridge construction program cast a new light, this week, on the political picture in Maine. It was the second time that a proposal of the present administration has been defeated at the polls in referendum and though the margin was far less significant than that which prevailed against the sales tax issue in 1937, political observers nevertheless attach some importance to it.

The bond issue had the approval of leaders of the Barrows administration some of whom were spokesmen for it. In opposition to it was former State Senator Roy L. Fernald who, until he enlisted some support from Maine's Congressional group, waged a more or less one-man campaign against it just as he did against the sales tax except that in the latter instance he had plenty of support. The official returns on the bond issue referendum have not been tabulated completely but voting was extremely light and a general lack of interest prevailed.

Just how much bearing the defeat of the measure at the hands of the electorate has on their attitude toward Governor Barrows in his coming campaign against Ralph O. Brewster for the Republican Senatorial nomination remains to be seen. It is only natural, however, that the Fernald and Brewster bloc hails the defeat as an indication that there is a lack of confidence in the present State administration and an indication that a change is in the wind.

If what State Senator Friend and other spokesmen for the bond issue said in support of it shortly before the voting is correct, Maine's highway building program now will be severely curtailed for lack of funds and already there has been some talk of a special session of the Legislature to see what can be done about it.

Picking Contest

If Governor Barrows is the least bit uneasy about the political interpretations of the bond issue vote he is not showing it and neither is he letting it interfere with his schedule joust next week with Idaho's Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen to determine the potato picking championship between the heads of two potato States. Governor Barrows won the first contest in Aroostook, last year, but was informed he would find Idaho potatoes different when he went there, this year, to defend his championship.

The Governor will fly to Idaho, this week, and, just to be on the safe side he's taking Maine's champion potato picker along with him. The contest here last year attracted several thousand people to an Aroostook county field day and brought metropolitan newsmen and photographers to see how potatoes are picked.

N. E. Industries Ready for Rush As Orders Pour Into Factories

(Continued from Page 1)

ders received by 200 representative firms, concrete evidence of what the upturn means is contained in Connecticut welfare figures showing a 6 per cent drop in the number of persons receiving relief.

In Massachusetts, the Associated Industries reported that more than 100 new plants, or major expansions of old ones, had been registered since last Jan. 1, and the trend is continuing.

Illustrative of the way New England is escaping from the rigid production lines that bound it in the early years of the depression was the news from Hartford, Conn., that the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Company is adding costume jewelry to its line of products.

In Attleboro, Mass., the Evans Case Company said it had received a volume of orders from Australia, China, India and Java for jewelry. The firm said these were the first orders received from those places and resulted from the shutting off of Czechoslovakian supplies.

Wage Rises Sought

In one other aspect today the war appeared to be a factor. Rising costs, both actual and feared, have caused considerable agitation among labor leaders for higher wages. The Rhode Island Textile Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, voted over the weekend to ask for a 20 per cent wage increase.

At the same time, the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket, R. I. put forth demands for a 15 per cent wage boost.

Under orders from Rhode Island's Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, the Director of Labor, Harvey Saul, today conferred with labor and industrial leaders in an effort to forestall possible difficulties.

It was believed he would seek to negotiate some increases based on actual rises in the costs of living.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations has already appointed a committee to investigate charges of food profiteering because of the war.

From the C. I. O., too, came word today that demands made in Rhode Island may be just the first in a national drive for higher wages. Emil Rieve, National President of the C. I. O.'s textile workers, has called a meeting of vice-presidents in New York for Sept. 28 to discuss a concerted move.

These labor clouds, however, had only a slightly dampening effect on the prosperity of New England manufacturers. Massachusetts, according to the Associated Industries, has enjoyed the largest gain in industrial plants in the country. They quote U. S. Census figures in reporting the State gained 303 new plants from 1935 to 1937, a period when the United States as a whole was losing 1,123 plants.

Machinery Purchases

Recent large purchases of textile machinery in the New Bedford area hint both of increased production and modernization programs, it was said. Machine tool makers are working day and night in efforts to meet the demand for retooling, they report. This, too, is taken as a sign of widespread plant modernizations.

Among recent large expansions reported are the Walworth Manufacturing Company at South Boston, which has taken over 30,000 more square feet for assembling forged steel pipes and fittings. They report capacity orders on file for two months ahead.

The Armstrong Cork Company is opening a new plant at South Braintree. Three cotton mills have been opened in New Bedford, employing 1,700. White Brothers, a textile concern, has moved two mills into Winchendon, while the International Silver Company has doubled the size of its Florence, Mass., plant.

Proctor and Gamble (Ivory Soap) are building a new factory in Quincy; du Ponts are opening a plant in Russell in western Massachusetts, and expanding its plastics factory in Leominster.

Monsanto Chemical Company is enlarging its plastics plant near Springfield. The Stokely Brothers and Company, who purchased 250,000 square feet of factory space in New Bedford, have begun operations in a big cannery, it was announced today.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Gene Krupa's Orch.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Gene Krupa's Orch.	War news; music	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30 Barry Wood, songs	Dean Gleason L. Archer	"Song Sweets"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports comment	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Bill Elliot, songs	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 'Sports Rendezvous'	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce":	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Senator Clark, Missouri	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	John B. Kennedy	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 "Tune-Up Time":	Order of Adventurers:	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	"Tune Tabloids"
8:15 vocalist; orchestra	true tall tales	Lou; songs; orchestra	Studio speaker	Studio speaker
8:30 Tom Howard and	"True or False"	Symphonic Orchestra, A.	Bob Zurke's Orchestra	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 George Sheldon	"True or False"	Wallenstein, conductor	Bob Zurke's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
9:00 Theater: Barbara	Magic Key: Col. Stoop-	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Paul Decker's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Stanwyck; Ida Lu-	nagle; Dinah Shore,	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 pino in "Wuther-	songs; Xavier Cugat's	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Author, Author!": lit-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 ing Heights"	Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	erary game	
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	War news; Jack Jenny's	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Orchestra	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	National Forum: John	Dance Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody":	News Service
10:45 M. Loring, songs	M. Carmody	Dance Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orches-	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; soloists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Sheo Fields' Orchestra	Darrell Calker's Orch.
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch	"The Music You Want"	Jack Little's Orchestra	Sheo Fields' Orchestra	Frankie Starr's Orch.
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch	Dance Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	Sheo Fields' Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	
8:00 News from Europe	War news; music	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15 Shopping talk	"Ear Benders"; orch.	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45 "The Women's Page"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"; music	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, organ	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Piano soloist	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Home Forum"	"Man I Married"	"Musical Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife"	Poems and organ	Scandinavian music
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Bostonalities"; orch.	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"We Women"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 War news; talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Orange Blossoms Quartet	"Tex and Slim," songs
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Gospel songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Wife Saver"	"Road of Life": sketch	Piano; war news	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review;	War news; music	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	Organ and violin	Talks and music	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:30 "Road of Life"	News service	Household talk	Talks and music	
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Household talk	Betty and Buddy, songs	
2:00 Serial sketch	"Merry Music"	"Betty and Bob"	Sports and music	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Serial sketch	NBC Salon Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"	NBC Salon Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"	Burt Farber's Orch	John Kiley, songs
2:45 Network speaker	Eleanor Lane, songs	Hymn recital	Sport program	News Service
3:00 News Service	U. S. Army Band	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-St.	Sports reports
3:15 "Open Artists"	U S. Army Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Louis baseball game	Sports reports
3:30 War news; "Story	Ink Spots: quartet	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox-St.	Sports reports
3:45 of the Song"	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Louis baseball game	Sports reports
4:00 "Organ Vignettes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Boston Red Sox-St.	Sports reports
4:15 "Merry Minstrels"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Louis baseball game	Sports reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Red Sox-St.	Sports reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream": sketch	Louis baseball game	Sports reports
5:00 Boston Hour	Gene Krupa's Orch	"The O'Neills"	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Exploring	Gene Krupa's Orch	War news; Ella Fitzger-	Ireene Wicker, songs	Children's Program
5:30 "March of Games"	"Variations"; music	ald's Orchestra	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Safe driving talk	News; sport talk	Frankie Frisch	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sport comment	"Dinner Dance Music"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport reports
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Sec. Harold L. Ickes	Venetian Serenaders
7:15 Jimmie Fidler"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	John B. Kennedy	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orch
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's quiz	"G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet"	Military Digest
8:00 "Big Town": with	"The Inside Story":	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"20th Century Serenade"; recording	"Sing Song Time"
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	drama; interviews	dramatic sketch	Mozart Concerto Series:	"Sing Song Time"
8:30 "Tuesday Night	"Information, Please":	Eugene Conley, tenor;	Studio speaker	Studio speaker
8:45 Party": War news	questions and answers	concert orchestra	piano; orchestra	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Frank Crumit; Julia	Recorded talks	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:15 "We, the People"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Sanderson; quiz	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and	"Success Session"	Variety Hour, Jan Antonio, director
9:45 orchestra; soloists	Dramatic program	Molly"; music	"Success Session"	
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orches-	Talk, Howard Coonley	"Mr. District Attorney":	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Stan Brown's Orch
10:15 tra; soloists	Jack Little's Orch	dramatic sketch	News Service	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"If I Had the Chance":	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Morton Gould's Orch	News Service
10:45 M. Loring, songs	interviews	House"; drama; music	Morton Gould's Orch	Venetian Serenaders
11:00 Forecast; news	News; sports weather	News Service	Bill Carlsen's Orch	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Bill Carlsen's Orch	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch	Jose Martinez's Orch
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	Abe Lyman's Orch	Emery Deutsch's Orch	Dick Jurgen's Orch	News Service

Providence High Enrollment Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Providence school authorities, who had expected a high school enrollment this year, equal to, or in excess of last year, now find enrollment figures, as of this date, lower than at the end of the first week of the 1938 school year.

This is the first time in several years that high school enrollment has not shown a definite increase. The falling off in enrollment, according to Secretary James H. Foley of the School Committee, is due to increased industrial activities, which have resulted in additional employment opportunities for young people of high school age.

He expressed the opinion that if business continues to improve, the enrollment reduction may foreshadow a leveling off or reversal of the trend towards heavier high school attendance shown in recent years.

It had been anticipated that 8,200 students would have registered during the first week at the city's high schools but the enrollment was 7,926.

Communists Defend Action of Russia

Soviet Russia's action in sending troops into Poland was designed "to guarantee the security of the Soviet Union and its people against any threatened invasion by Hitler," according to a statement by the Communist Party of Massachusetts, issued today.

"What would we as Americans do," the organization asked, "if an invading army of Nazis or Japanese were smashing into Canada towards us? To safeguard the security of the United States, it would be our duty to enter Canada to protect it from the invaders and to protect our frontiers."

"Anyone who would be opposed to such a policy would be an enemy of our country—a Benedict Arnold. In fact, President Roosevelt has already taken the necessary precautions to guarantee the national security of the United States by extending the Monroe Doctrine to Canada."

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Boston Prepares for the Belated Opening of a New Theater Season

Busy Fall In Prospect For Stage

Boston's theater season is late in starting but items of information keep appearing which point to a lively autumn at least. The most recent booking in prospect for the town, according to information from New York, seems to be the Playwrights' production of Maxwell Anderson's "Key Largo" with Paul Muni in the cast. It is expected to reach Boston on Nov. 13 for two weeks after a preliminary journey starting in Indianapolis on Oct. 30 and proceeding to Columbus on Nov. 2, Cleveland, Nov. 6, and Buffalo, Nov. 9.

"Du Barry Was a Lady," for which Cole Porter is to provide the music, is expected to come to the Shubert for a fortnight, starting Nov. 13, after an opening in New Haven on Nov. 9. Raoul Pene duBois is to design the scenery.

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"Man Who Came to Dinner"

Seats are now on sale at the Plymouth for "The Man Who Came to Dinner," Moss Hart's and George S. Kaufman's new comedy, which will begin the season next Monday evening, Sept. 25. The play, which is being produced by Sam H. Harris, is to be here for two weeks before it goes into New York.

The plot of the new piece is generally understood to be built around a character bearing a resemblance to Alexander Woollcott, and more particularly is said to be concerned with the misadventures occurring to a gentleman called Sheridan Whiteside while the latter is temporarily sidetracked in a small Ohio city during a lecture tour. It is rumored that Mr. Woollcott may attend the second night performance of the play, coming down from Vermont where he spends much of his time. The portrait painted by the authors of the play is said to meet with his approval, and the play itself is reported to have been read to him by Mr. Hart in a recent visit to his home.

♪ ♪ ♪

Guild Opening

The Theater Guild and American Theater Society season will open on Monday, Oct. 9, at the Plymouth Theater, with a new play, "The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan. The piece is being produced by the Guild in association with Eddie Dowling. Mr. Dowling and Julie Haydon will head a cast of 30. The play will be the first by Mr. Saroyan to be seen in Boston. The production will be directed by Robert Lewis, who was in charge of Mr. Saroyan's previous piece, "My Heart's in the Highlands," done on Broadway last year.

♪ ♪ ♪

For 'Too Many Girls'

Harry Levant has been engaged to conduct the musical score for "Too Many Girls," the new musical comedy by Richard Rodgers, Lorenz Hart, and George Marion, Jr., which comes to Boston on Oct. 2 for a try-out engagement. Costumes have been designed by Raoul Pene du Bois.

♪ ♪ ♪

Other October Bookings

Apart from the plays mentioned above, bookings for the early season, which have been previously announced, include the following:

"No Time for Comedy"—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Oct. 2. S. N. Behrman's play with Katharine Cornell, Francis Lederer, and Margalo Gillmore.

"Abe Lincoln in Illinois"—At the Boston Opera House, beginning Monday, Oct. 23. Robert E. Sherwood's Pulitzer Prize play with Raymond Massey as Lincoln.

"Outward Bound"—At the Plymouth, beginning Monday, Oct. 23. Revival of Sutton Vane's play with Laurette Taylor heading the cast.

"Nice Goin' "—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, Oct. 23. Musical version prepared by Laurence Schwab with music by Ralph Rainger and Leo Robin from "Sailor Beware." Mary Martin, Lee Dixon, and Pert Kelton are expected in the cast.

♪ ♪ ♪

Miss Skinner to Return

Cornelia Otis Skinner is reported to be planning another tour with her dramatization of "Edna His Wife" beginning in Boston on Feb. 19. The tour of 10 weeks is to carry her through Eastern and Middle Western cities.

Paul Davis

Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra

Preparations are now under way for the fifty-ninth season, which opens at Symphony Hall on Oct. 13.

Miscellany in Boston Galleries

By Dorothy Adlow

There hangs over the art galleries of Boston a midsummer calm. At the moment there is no evidence of surprises or novelties in the offing, no hint of excitements to come, no indication that autumn will bring a new and tempting harvest of pictures. We ask why. There are several plausible reasons. First, we recall that a great deal of energy was invested in the displays of this summer, painstakingly assembled to interest visitors from the New York World's Fair. A fine comradely spirit was shown by museums and galleries, and they spared no effort in their arrangements.

The present lull may, however, reflect uncertainty and apprehension about world affairs. Viewing and purchasing pictures presupposes leisureliness and some measure of affluence. Finally, the altering Federal Art Project holds less promise in continuing its program of exhibitions. It takes a good measure of optimism to expect the forthcoming season to be brilliant, yet we know that artists continue to paint with enthusiasm and sacrifice against all odds. They deserve encouragement.

♪ ♪ ♪

Organizations like The Guild of Boston Artists are not given to variations, and so they remain undaunted (outwardly at least) by the trends of social and civic affairs. The Guild members paint or model with quiet conviction. The miscellaneous exhibition to be seen there currently was subject to changes and replacements during the summer, and yet despite the withdrawals and substitutions the same sustained mood prevails. The same flowers are seen in another vase, the same model in another costume. If there is any innovation or individual departure, it is noticeable in landscapes, where one or two painters, in lightness of touch or bold handling of brush, manifest a restrained exuberance.

Among canvases shown are skillful depictions of Oriental ceramics by Herman Dudley Murphy and Frederick Hall. There is a marine by Stanley Woodward, an Ingres-like portrait by William Paxton, a spring scene by William Enser, a double portrait by Marie Danforth Paige.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Doll and Richards Galleries are also hung with oils and water colors and drawings. In a sense this exhibition supplements the Guild show. Of special interest are pictures by Edmund Tarbell, Ogden Pleissner, and Charles Curtis Allen. In the smaller gallery there are drawings by Charles Dana Gibson, water colors by Dodge Macknight and Sears Gallagher. A number of water colors made in preparation for the Walt Disney animated cartoons of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" and "Ferdinand, the Bull" are also being shown.

The Robert C. Vose Galleries summer exhibition continues, also with a few changes. "American Masters of Tomorrow" was the anticipatory title of one part of the display, while the other was called, "And Those of Yesterday." The second group proved more interesting, probably because there was less guess work as to the mastery of the contributions. There are some fine examples of Americana including the "John Laurie Wallace" by Thomas Eakins, "Diana's Hunt" by Albert P. Ryder, "November Haze" by John H. Twachtman.

The painters of yesterday differ from their artistic grandchildren, exhibiting in the next gallery. They belong to an era when the artist was a mystic (Davies, Ryder), a sentimentalist (Fuller, DeF. Brush) or a downright naturalist (Eakins). The painters of today are less positive, mixing their moods and mannerisms. Their colors are brighter, their subjects more varied, their attack more fearless. On the whole, the Vose selection runs more to the middle path, more to the pat and successful painters of today.

♪ ♪ ♪

There continue to hang in the department of painting in the Museum of Fine Arts several loan pictures executed by artists of the modern French school.

There are some handsome examples of the paintings of Georges Rouault who was once assistant in a stained glass workshop, and who carried on to the canvas impressions of luminous tranparent glass and the stark black divisions of leading that characterize the designs of medieval windows. Rouault paints with a brusque and broad stroke, simulating clumsiness, and achieving an impressive plastic design.

There is a head drawn by Picasso, done in 1934, when he came closest to resembling his fellow luminary, Henri Matisse. There seems an unbridgeable gap between the hard, dry classical portrait, and the free, fluent still-life. Both come from the same hand. Such are the vagaries of painters of our time.

'The Women' as Film

In the stage version of "The Women," already seen twice in Boston, Claire Booth wrote what she describes as a satirical play, about an unpleasant group for whom she herself confessed to have no liking. "I liked them so little," she says in a preface, "that I put them into this small Doomsday Book in order to rid myself once and for all of their hauntingly ungracious images."

The film made from the play, which is now at the State and Orpheum, recounts once more their scandal-mongering and divorces. Some of the dialogue of the play has been dropped. Some new scenes have been added. During the two and a quarter hours that the picture is on the screen, room has been found for a fashion parade in Technicolor.

A cast has been assembled, entirely of women, that includes Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford, Rosalind Russell, Mary Boland, Paulette Goddard, Lucile Watson, and Virginia Weidler. The acting, directed by George Cukor, is in varied styles that at times wander purposely into a suggestion of farce or burlesque and in one detail into an intentional hint of the exaggerations of old-time melodrama. The production is elaborate. But the characters are still essentially those of the play.

The companion picture, "The Man They Could Not Hang," is a gruesome horror film involving experimentation with a mechanical heart. Boris Karloff is starred.

Boston Artists Plan Traveling Exhibition

A traveling exhibition of paintings by a group of Boston artists will be sent to nine cities in New England starting Oct. 1 and ending June 30, 1940.

In the group of painters are Bernard M. Keyes, Audrey J. Soule, Elmer Greene, Richard Briggs, Richard Leavitt, Carol Coletti, Frederick Wallace, Irene Higgins, Agnes Abbot, Maurice P. Coon, Brenton H. Dickson, Danton Sawyer, Arthur Johnson.

The exhibition will be shown at the Plantation Club, Providence; Quincy Public Library; Jones Library, Amherst; Westfield Athenaeum, Westfield; Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.; University of New Hampshire, Durham, N. H.; Sweat Memorial Museum, Portland; Nashua Public Library.

Heifetz Film Coming

"They Shall Have Music," in which Jascha Heifetz, the violinist, makes his debut on the screen is expected at the State and Orpheum on Sept. 28. A Junior Symphony Orchestra plays with him. The music which will be heard includes Saint-Saëns' "Rondo Capriccioso, Ponce - Heifetz' "Estrellita," Tchaikovsky's "Melody," and the last movement of Mendelssohn's Concerto.

Saxophone With Symphony

A saxophone soloist will appear with the Boston Symphony Orchestra this season. Sigurd M. Rascher, virtuoso of the instrument, will play in Debussy's Rhapsody for Saxophone and Orchestra.

Serge Prokofieff will be soloist in a piano concerto of his own, besides conducting his new orchestral suite.

Tauno Hannikainen, Finnish conductor, will be guest director of the orchestra for a week in midseason. Another guest conductor, already announced, is Nicolai Malko, of Leningrad, and Igor Stravinsky will direct a performance of his "Oedipus Rex." Stravinsky's new Symphony in C major will also be introduced.

Debussy's "Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian" will be revived, and likewise Mahler's "Song of the Earth," each with solo singers.

Soloists will include Josef Hofmann, Rudolf Serkin, Walter Gieseking, Jan Smeterlin, Jascha Heifetz, and Joseph Szigeti. Emanuel Feuermann, the cellist, will make his first appearance with the Boston Orchestra.

A festival of the music of Tchaikovsky will close the season, celebrating the hundredth anniversary of his birth. There will be orchestral works, music with instrumental soloists, and a concert performance of the opera "Pique-Dame." Bach's Mass in B minor is announced for a special concert in the spring.

'John Paul Jones' Cagney

"The Story of John Paul Jones" is the title under which Warners will show James Cagney in the role of the American navy commander. The film probably will be a late fall or early winter production.

Concert Artists and the War

To remove uncertainties, due to the war, Aaron Richmond has been checking up on the whereabouts of the artists and companies scheduled to appear under his management during the coming season in Boston. He has secured the following information:

Marian Anderson, the negro contralto who is scheduled to appear in the vocal celebrities series, is now in America. Her European tour, which was to have taken place in the early fall, was cancelled.

Kirsten Flagstad who is at present in Oslo is scheduled to sail to America in a Norwegian boat on Sept. 27.

John Charles Thomas is still vacationing in America and is scheduled to open his concert tour early in October.

Lotte Lehmann is already in this country in readiness for her concert and opera activities.

Argentinita and her Spanish dancers are now in South America and are due to arrive in America Oct. 2. Argentinita is making one Boston appearance in the evening series and another in the dance series with the Jooss and Monte Carlo Ballets.

The members of the Ballet Russe, as was announced a few days ago, are scheduled to arrive in this country in several neutral ships. Leonide Massine, artistic director of the ballet, arrived in New York Friday with S. Hurok, the national manager.

Fritz Kreisler is en route to this country in a neutral ship.

Nathan Milstein, Russian violinist, arrived in America last Saturday.

Sergei Rachmaninoff, Mischa Levitzki, and the duo, Luboshutz and Nemenoff, are already in America. Jan Smeterlin, the Polish pianist, is sailing on the Nieuw Amsterdam on Sept. 15. Vladimir Horowitz, the Russian pianist, has reservations in a neutral boat early in December.

The Don Cossacks have secured passage in a neutral boat which will bring them to America the last of this month.

Eugene Ormandy, Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, spent his summer in Camden, Maine, and says that his organization is in no way affected by the European absence of any of his players.

Sevitzky's Plans

In its third season, opening this fall, the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, will give 10 pairs of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening concerts, and also several joint concerts with the Indianapolis Symphony Choir, whose conductor is Elmer A. Steffen. Soloists will include Jascha Heifetz, Walter Gieseking, Emenual Feuermann, and Maria Koussevitzky, wife of the conductor.

Art Exhibitions

Castano Galleries, 66 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by Rene Joly re Beynac.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Americana.

Copley Society of Boston—Paintings by Edith Clark Chadwick. Sept. 18-29.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street — Miscellaneous exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists—General exhibition by members; paintings, water colors, and sculptures.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street —Fashion's of Yesteryear.

Horticultural Hall—Exhibition of Chinese art, including paintings by the Chinese artist and poet, Chang Shan-tse. Sept. 17-23. 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of pictures of Yesterday; paintings of Tomorrow.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life in many countries. Through the summer.

Fogg Museum of Art—Reopening Sept. 18. Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sunday, 1 to 5. Print Department: Etchings by Rembrandt, lithographs of Odilon Redon, etchings by Anne Allen after Pillement, prints by Durer, 15th Century Prints of the Netherlands, Italy, and Germany, water colors by William Blake, prints by Goya; Recent Accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum —Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

The Opera Carries On

Before the curtain rose on "I Pagliacci" at the Boston Opera House last night, and after an enthusiastic performance of "Cavalleria Rusticana," a personable young man stepped out in front of the curtain and announced that "a brilliant performance" of "Aïda" would be presented Monday night "as advertised." Behind this simple, though unexpected, statement lay a situation in which the artists, representing themselves as salaryless, formed their own co-operative organization to carry on as long as the Boston public cares to turn out to hear them. From this reviewer's point of view, the entertainment is well worth the price.

Mascagni's and Leoncavallo's inseparables attracted far from a full house Sunday night, but the patrons were true opera lovers. It is not often that one hears "bravos" and "bravas" shouted from the orchestra floor; the atmosphere was, therefore, appropriate to the performance.

Iride Pilla, as Santuzza, carried away top honors in "Cavalleria," making up in dramatic fervor what she may have lacked in richness of voice quality. Several times she stirred her audience to such a burst of applause that fellow artists' voices were drowned out and they with difficulty followed the orchestra. Armand Tokatyan was an admirable Turiddu, with a studied sprightliness but natural grace of figure that might well have charmed all the village maidens. He was in excellent voice, appearing to best advantage in his duet with Miss Pilla and in his farewell to his mother, "Mamma, quel vino è generoso." Mario Cozzi, as Alfio, made the most of his only real opportunity in the Carrier's song, "Il cavallo scalpita." His is a baritone whose natural robustness was tastefully restrained The chorus endeavored to make up in verve for its dearth of numbers and apparently insufficient rehearsal.

The action was in better tempo and the performance smoother in "I Pagliacci." There were, however, few signs of greatness in the cast. Martha Errolle was substituted in the role of Nedda, where her youth and beauty served her well, although she seemed to lack the strength demanded by the part. Carlo Morelli's Tonio was more than satisfactory. Ralph Errolle acquitted himself well in the classic "Vesti la giubba," the traditional high point in the role of Canio. The chorus excelled itself in the "Ding, dong!" number and Gabriele Simeoni, by dint of great exertion, obtained better results from the orchestra than in the curtain-raiser.

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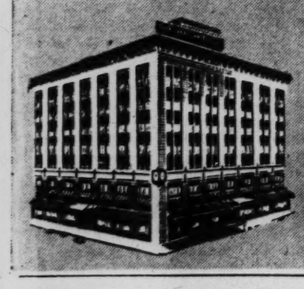
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First Kick-Offs Due This Week—Cronin Team Likely to Hold Place in Standing

Local Colleges Speed Work As Opening Games Approach

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although several New England colleges have scheduled games for this coming week end, the five local institutions must wait another week before swinging into action.

Northeastern and Boston College start off the festivities in these parts, both of which play their opening games at home. On Sept. 30 the Huskies face St. Anselm's, while the Eagles meet Lebanon Valley at Alumni Field.

Bates in Stadium

Just one week later, on Oct. 7, the other three inaugurate their seasons. Harvard is host to Bates in the Stadium, Boston University meets Franklin and Marshall, and Tufts travels to Middlebury. On the same day Northeastern plays New Hampshire at Durham, while on Oct. 6, Boston College faces St. Joseph's College.

The first game in the New England season takes place this Friday night, when Providence College and Rhode Island State clash in a night game at Providence. On Saturday two other games will be staged, with Lowell Textile meeting New Hampshire at Lowell and Norwich playing host to Hyannis Teachers.

Meanwhile, all five colleges stepped up the pace of their practice sessions in proportion to the time remaining before opening games.

Huskies Scrimmage

Jimmy Dunn at Northeastern put his squad through a lengthy scrimmage at Huntington Field Saturday, and was pleased by the way the varsity scored two touchdowns against the second team. Jimmy was more pleased, however, with the showing of Alex Struzziero of East Boston, who reported a week late but whose outstanding work earned him a promotion to the starting line-up.

Struzziero, incidentally, if he maintains his pace, may be the smallest starting back in Husky history. Only 5ft. 5in. tall, and weighing but 165 pounds, Alex makes up in durability what he lacks in size. In sessions this week, he will be assigned the fullback position, key spot in the Harlow offense which Dunn teaches. His only weakness may be on defense, where his small stature will make him vulnerable against forward passes.

One Session

Out at Boston College, Frank Leahy saw his double-barrelled workout cut down to one session this week, as classes began. Wednesday he plans to have a regulation game between the varsity and freshmen, a game originally scheduled to be played last Saturday but which was called off because of the heat and minor injuries.

Preliminary work past, the Harvard squad under Coach Dick Harlow got down to serious business this week, as the boys all sought crimson jerseys, emblematic of their promotion to the varsity squad. When practice began last Friday, 10 men were handed jerseys, and Saturday, George Downing the husky shotputter, joined them.

Wedemeyer Switched

Following the two scrimmage sessions that the Boston University Terriers went through Saturday at Coach Pat Hanley's orders, Johnny Wedemeyer of Chicago was shifted from fullback to halfback, and if he shows up as well this week as he did during the scrimmage, he will keep the post permanently. Walter Williams of Brookline and Ralph Salvati of Somerville will be fighting this week for the vacant post.

Tufts, like Harvard, went into its first full week of practice today, following three days of drilling on plays and fundamentals last week. With the exception of left end and center, Coach Lew Manly finds himself with a veteran front wall consisting of Burch Lorette and Bruce Russell at guard, Ralph Sherry and Ted Hazelton at tackle, and Mark Hannabury at right end. In the backfield Manly sees promise in two young sophomores, Bob Rutter and Arthur Harrison, both of whom give every indication of being outstanding passers and ball carriers.

Events

Tuesday, Sept. 19

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park (baseball).
Women's Golf Association championships for Classes C and D at Salem (second day).

Wednesday, Sept. 20

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park (baseball).
Women's Golf Association championships for Classes C and D at Salem (third day).

Thursday, Sept. 21

Boston vs. St. Louis at Fenway Park (baseball).
Women's Golf Association championships for Classes C and D at Salem (fourth day).
W. G. A. handicap medal play for Classes A and B at Tedesco.

Friday, Sept. 22

Boston vs. Philadelphia at Fenway Park (baseball).
Women's Golf Association championships for Classes C and D at Salem (final day).
M. G. A. invitation four-ball golf tournament at Kittansett (first day).

Saturday, Sept. 23

Boston vs. Philadelphia at Fenway Park (baseball).
M. G. A. invitation four-ball golf tournament at Kittansett (final day).
Singles, mixed doubles, and consolation singles championships for boys and girls under 15 at Longwood Cricket Club.
Exhibition golf match: Byron Nelson and Henry Picard vs. Jug McSpaden and Sam Snead at Belmont.

Sunday, Sept. 24

Boston vs. Philadelphia at Fenway Park (baseball).
Exhibition golf match: Byron Nelson and Henry Picard vs. Jug McSpaden and Sam Snead at Belmont.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	2	1	Posedel	15	11
Grove	14	4	Lannings	5	5
Heving	11	3	Fette	10	10
Ostermueller	11	5	Errickson	5	8
Dickman	7	3	Morgan	1	1
Bagby	5	3	Sullivan	6	7
Lefebvre	1	1	MacFayden	8	13
Auker	9	10	Turner	4	9
Galehouse	8	10	Frankhouse	0	2
Wilson	8	11	Callahan	0	0
			Barnicle	0	1
			Early	0	1

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago played former date.

American League

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.
Chicago at Boston played former date.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

MEN
Many men who read The Christian Science Monitor are prospects now for the sale of a good topcoat or overcoat. Merchants who advertise men's wear in The Christian Science Monitor reach a prosperous and receptive audience with their announcements of clothing values.

White Sox Star —By Pap'

WHEN I SAY "SLOW UP YOUR WIND-UP" I MEAN IT !!
MUDDY RUEL DESERVES THE CREDIT FOR RIGNEY'S IMPROVEMENT
John -RIGNEY-
- THE WHITE SOX RIGHT-HANDER HAS BLOSSOMED OUT AS A REAL STAR WITH ELEVEN STRAIGHT VICTORIES !!
HE CAN'T DO THAT TO ME
HE FANNED JIMMY FOXX FOUR TIMES IN A RECENT NIGHT GAME
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

When John Rigney, the White Sox lanky right-hander, scored his fourteenth victory of the season to run his string up to 11 straight, Coach Muddy Ruel must have felt somewhat repaid for the hours he spent tutoring the pitcher.

He won nine games for the Sox last season while being charged with the same number of defeats. But he showed flashes of form which indicated great promise.

Rigney would go along at a great pace for several innings and then suddenly weaken and be driven from the mound. He did not seem to know how to husband his energy over the full nine innings. He bore down on every pitch and when the crucial stage came he seldom had anything left.

The reason for this, Ruel observed, was that whenever Rigney found himself in a hole he would start pitching furiously and hurrying his wind-up.

Ruel thought he had cured Rigney of the fault in training camp but under pressure the old fault cropped up and once again John was wilting in the final stages of ball games, making it necessary to call in a relief hurler. He managed to finish only one of the first 10 games he started this spring.

Ruel refused to give up and kept pounding home the lesson of pitching at a slow pace. Rigney finally showed signs of overcoming his weakness and with it came the remarkable improvement that has moved him up into the No. 1 spot in the White Sox hurling corps. —Pap'

Sporting Around the Hub

Football Enters Fall Picture

Not because of chowder races climaxing the yachting season, nor is it because the national singles served match point yesterday on tennis in the East; but it's football, the Nation's annual fall hysteria—that's the reason for the briskness in the air, and the conclusion of yachting and tennis.

Some years, summer merges into fall and the changing-leaf season approaches us without our knowing. This year the tides of change are more similar to the Bay of Fundy.

Out With Bang

Yachting went out with a bang! A stiff nor'wester spoiled the Lynn Yacht Club's attempt to return to big-time local yachting in its scheduled inter-club meeting of Swampscott, Squantum, Winthrop, and South Boston Yacht Clubs. Only 25 of the expected 100 craft braved the elements, while Marblehead's annual Chowder Race, concluding 'Head activities, encountered similar weather difficulties.

The curtain for the eastern tennis season was dropped with a bang also. Bobby Riggs completed his world tennis grab by blasting the championship hopes of young Welby Van Horn yesterday, while Alice Marble had her first test of the year before out-lasting Helen Jacobs in three sets. A third trophy should be given Eleanor Tennant, coach of these two champions, for hers was the success of coaching our national women's and men's champions, who were both titlists at Wimbledon this year.

But the entrance of football this week is definite. Schoolboy gridiron warfare is already underway. College football around New England blows its whistles for the first time this Friday night when Rhode Island State meets Providence College at Providence.

* * *

Local hockey fans will be interested in an announcement from Toronto that Eddie Powers, Jr., son of the old Boston Tiger coach, has signed to play for Baltimore in the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League. Young Powers played right wing for Ottawa Senators last season and has played lacrosse and rugby in Canada.

* * *

Squantum Yacht Club skippers proved their season Indian Class supremacy over South Boston yachtsmen when Saturday they defeated the Southie sailors, 56-33, in a match race. . . E. Sohier Welch's Evanthia won both the second and season series of the Corinthian Yacht Club in the Thirty Square Meter Class . . . Nancy Leiter's Venture topped Charles Francis Adams in the Eight Meter season standing.

* * *

The biggest event in local golf this week takes place Saturday and Sunday, when four of the game's top-notchers stage a private battle of their own over the Belmont Country Club course. The match will be private only in the sense that beyond the four of them, no one else can play. The public can see it for $1 each day, Saturday and Sunday. The match will be a 36-hole four-ball match between Byron Nelson and Henry Picard on one side, and Sam Snead and Jug McSpaden on the other. Nelson is national open and Massachusetts open champion; Picard is national P. G. A. title-holder, a crown he won from Nelson one up at the 37th hole; Snead has not been able to do much this year because of illness, but he and McSpaden are the last two winners respectively of the Canadian open.

* * *

The fourth annual club president-professional championship will be held at Charles River Sept. 27.

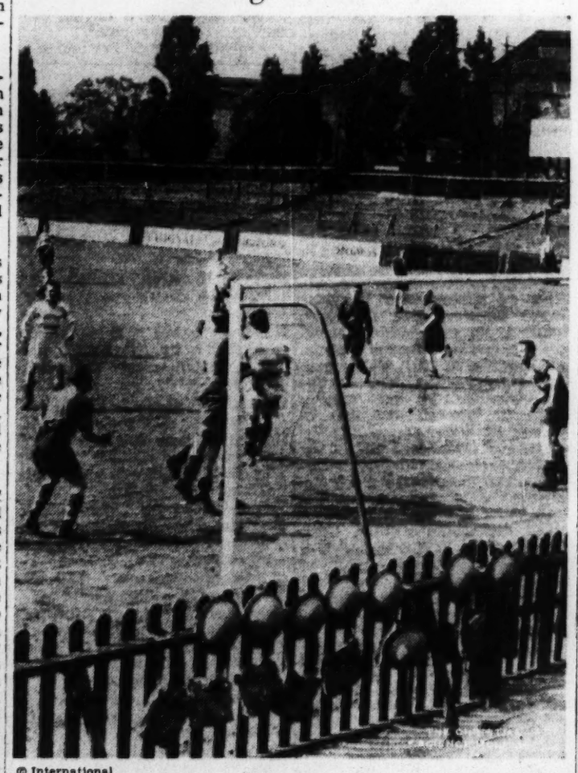
* * *

Walter Brown, general manager of the Boston Garden, sandwiched enough time in between hops to Montreal and New York the latter part of last week to announce that final details have been arranged for this year's Provincial Hockey League. There will be eight teams in the league, with all except Cornwall of last year's six-team league back. Verdun takes the Raiders' place, with Quebec and St. Hyacinthe joining to round out the quota. There will be 42 games, 28 of them scheduled for the Garden. (This is four more than the Bruins play here). Aurel Joliat, the former Canadiens' star, will coach the Quebec team.

* * *

Mary Pratt, who turned in a shutout performance against the Bridgeport Girls in a softball game at the Garden Friday night, is slated to toe the mound for the Boston Olympets when they meet the Fisk Rubber Girls of Springfield at the North Station arena tomorrow night. A preliminary game sees the Gardenias playing the Metropolitan League entry from Worcester.

Strange Interlude



© International

There may be a war on, but Londoners must enjoy their football. Here is a strange scene at the grounds of the Queen's Park Rangers, professional team, showing a phase of the friendly game between the Rangers and an Army team. No spectators were permitted, in line with the Government's ruling against large gatherings, but the players had their tin hats and gas masks within reach at all times. The ban on outdoor gatherings is to prevent heavy loss of life in the event of a surprise air raid.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Boston at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, New York at Chicago, Brooklyn at St. Louis.

American League

Cleveland at Washington, Detroit at Philadelphia, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Boston.

Van Horn Nears Champion Form Of Budge-Vines

By Wendell Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Sept. 18—Bobby Riggs of Chicago has been crowned men's singles champion; Alice Marble, Beverly Hills, Calif., has annexed her third women's title; but the aftermath talk here today concerns young Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles, the unseeded runner-up of this year's tournament, the 58th running, just completed.

Van Horn came so close to reaching the heights experts have predicted him to attain that observers here now believe one year will definitely place him in the same classification as Don Budge and Ellsworth Vines, former U. S. greats, and now professionals.

For Van Horn, his reaching of the finals here was a vindication of his confidence. Some felt that he should have been teamed with his regular partner, Jackie Kramer, on this year's doubles team in the Davis Cup matches with Australia. Kramer and Van Horn had been doubles partners for some years now, but the team was broken up with Kramer being placed with the hard-hitting Joe Hunt.

To close observers, this picking of Kramer and not Van Horn meant that the latter had more confidence than ability, for usually a Davis Cup team berth means standout supremacy.

But Van Horn set about quickly to erase any doubts, either from other people's minds or his own. Carefully throughout the tournament, he felt out his opponents. Carefully he tested himself. Twice he was down two sets to love, only to come from behind. His last two set deficit ended in his glorious win of the year, a defeat of John Bromwich, Australian net star who won the final deciding point in the Davis Cup matches a little over one week previously.

For a while here yesterday, the stands were practically stilled early in the first set as both Van Horn and Riggs held service, with the young Californian several times coming close to breaking the Wimbledon champion.

The stillness was due to the wondering whether this was the day that Van Horn would reach his expected greatness. A champion reaches his peak all of a sudden and without much apparent notice, and the crowd was ready to witness the birth of a new champion.

But Welby was not ready. The champion Riggs played his weaknesses, his backhand lacking a forcing shot stinger, and his wildness. The wind that whipped through the stadium was no help to Van Horn, as it accentuated his wildness.

His first service sock, as hard as Vines' smash, was missing lines and his second hop or American twist did not possess the sharpness that the previous day's match with Bromwich witnessed.

Maybe Saturday's encounter was too much for the tall youngster. Maybe he has passed his peak, but that yesterday's final was a letdown not uncommon among youngsters in sport of his age. Certainly Saturday's semifinal with Bromwich was tiring in its five-set extremity. Several times during the match Van Horn flopped face down on the court from exhaustion.

There is one fact undoubted among tennis players and followers here this past week. Van Horn is the coming champion! He is America's future Budge, its future Vines, its future Tilden!

Maybe we'll see the Davis Cup again as soon as the war is over.

English Football Exhibition Games

LONDON, Sept. 18 (CP)—In a brief respite from war anxieties 120,000 English and Scottish soccer fans turned out for 32 hurriedly-arranged exhibition games at the week end. Four of the matches were played in Scotland.

Resumption of soccer, suspended since the declaration of war, Sept. 3, followed a government decision Friday to permit games in comparatively safe areas. Monday football authorities meet to arrange competitions for the balance of the season.

Nine thousand spectators, the biggest crowd of the day, saw Everton, league champions, lose 2-1 at Blackpool. No matches were arranged for London, but several were played in districts close to the capital. A good standard was set by the participating league teams, many of whom were at full strength.

Most of the contests were between neighboring teams, arranged without regard to their league ranking. Players taking part received no payment.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.359	Hassett	.318
Williams	.328	Garms	.308
Berger	.320	Cuccinello	.304
Doerr	.314	Wietelmann	.288
Cramer	.309	West	.282
Finney	.303	Majeski	.273
Cronin	.296	Miller	.269
Tabor	.295	Outlaw	.264
Peacock	.282	Cooney	.261
Berg	.273	Lopez	.256
Vosmik	.271	Masi	.253
Carey	.233	Andrews	.250
Desautels	.243	Ross	.250
Nonnenkamp	.233	Rowell	.242
		Warstler	.241
		Sisti	.231
		Hodgin	.171
		Barkley	.000
		Clemens	.000
		Schuster	.000

Film celebrities autographed sheets of Olympic Victory stamps to help aid the U. S. fund for the games.

Schedule Favors Red Sox In Race for Second Place

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the end of the season only two weeks away, the Red Sox today were confident that they had passed the crisis and would finish second in the American League race. The Chicago White Sox, who yet are a mathematical threat to the Boston berth in the standing, kicked away what probably was their final chance during the past week. While the locals were dropping three straight to Cleveland here, the White Sox were suffering a similar fate at Philadelphia before the lowly A's. When the rival Hose split a doubleheader at Fenway Park yesterday, the Hub advantage remained at three games.

The schedule gives Joe Cronin a hand this week. Tomorrow the St. Louis Browns come to Fenway for the start of a three-game series. On Friday the Athletics arrive for another trio. Meanwhile, the White Sox will play a series with the Yankees and then return to the West for a set with St. Louis. Cronin figures that those games in New York will put the White Sox in their place.

Within one-half game of the Chicago club this morning, the Cleveland Indians can pass into third place before the end of the week. However, when the curtain rolls down on the race Oct. 1, there will be no outfits in the upper half of the standing that are not already there. Detroit, located fifth, was 5½ contests off the first division pace early today.

The Red Sox expect to enter the Brownie series tomorrow with three regulars missing. Jimmy Foxx and Cronin, of course, are still on the sidelines, and now Joe Vosmik joins the group. Doc Cramer stepped on Vosmik's foot chasing a ball in the White Sox series. Cronin, by now, must know how Casey Stengel feels most of the time.

Since the beginning of the season, the locals have won 14 out of 19 from the Browns, who will finish in the cellar for the second time in three years. Gabby Street lifted them out in 1938, after Hornsby and Bottomley had slumped to the bottom in '37. Yesterday, however, the Brownies awakened and twice defeated the Yankees, who are enjoying their annual letdown after clinching the flag.

The Cincinnati Reds are unable to open a wide lead over the Cardinals in the National League, but time is rapidly settling this race. This week's schedule finds the Reds playing 10 engagements with the Bees, Phillies and Pirates—the three bottom teams in the standing. In contrast, the Cards must play eight with the Giants, Dodgers and Cubs. Ray Blades lacks the pitching to survive this schedule. In all, the Reds have 17 games remaining; the Cardinals 15 (including today).

Dodgers a Surprise

The "surprise" award in the National League, if there was one, would go to the Brooklyn Dodgers by unanimous vote. This morning they stood fourth and within one game of the third-running Cubs. No matter how you figure the situation, the Ebbets Field gang will finish higher than it has for seven years. Back in 1932 they came home third, but since then have lingered in the second division.

Briefs . . . Ted Williams is holding off the Di Maggio threat in the run-producing column . . . Ted today had 135, with Joe trailing at 122 . . . The Red Sox rookie right fielder also had 40 two-baggers, to 45 for Yankee Red Rolfe . . . Incidentally Rolfe has passed the 200 mark in base hits . . . A "Wah-Hoo-Wah" for Red . . . Emerson Dickman leads Red Sox pitchers with 45 appearances on the rubber . . . Joe Heving is second with 43 . . . It develops that Woody Rich's arm trouble started when the Red Sox tried to change him from a sidearm to an overhand thrower . . . The Bees have participated in 47 one-run games this season and have lost 29 . . . The Bees stopped the Reds in the second game of yesterday's twin bill after losing six straight to them.

Hitchcock Four In Final Round On Long Island

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Tommy Hitchcock's Greentree polo team, revamped considerably since last year, is in the final round of the National open polo tournament for the fifth straight time.

Hitchcock, the 10-goal star, and Jock Whitney are the only ones left from the quartet that won the title in 1935 and 1936 and was runner-up to Old Westbury the next two seasons. But with young Peter Grace at No. 1 and Bob Skene, the Australian internationalist, at No. 2, they came up with a smooth-working 1939 combination that was good enough to whip Charles Wrightsman's Texas Rangers, 14-11, in their first-round match on International Field at the Meadow Brook Club yesterday.

Beat Westbury

Opposing them in next Sunday's final will be Bostwick Field, led by the Old Greentree No. 1 man, George H. (Pete) Bostwick. With Bobby and Ebby Gerry and Eric Tyrrell-Martin riding behind him, Bostwick's newly-organized quartet turned back Westbury, 9-8, in Saturday's tournament opener.

Of the four entries, Greentree looked like the best team this week end. Greentree had better co-ordination and better mounts than the Texans and drew away to an easy victory in the late periods after being tied five times in the first half. Cecil Smith, the 10-goal Texas cowboy, and Winston Guest shone individually, but the Rangers lacked Greentree's balance and speed. Smith scored seven goals for the losers, five on free hits after fouls.

Head and Shoulders

ANN ARBOR, Mich—A poll of a representative group of sports fans, taken during the summer to determine just what sort of players' pictures they wanted in the Michigan football programs showed an overwhelming preference for head-and-shoulders portraits. "Football pants and suits and arms and legs all look alike," said the replies. "What we want are clear-cut pictures of the boys' faces so we'll know 'em on the street." Consequently arrangements were made to take studio shots of the 56-man squad in relays between Sept. 10 and 15 in addition to the usual action pictures for the press.

Frank Vincent averaged 44,709 miles an hour to break the professional Class A outboard hydroplane record.

Dell Resigns

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 18 (AP) Resignation of Burnham N. Dell as Director of Athletics of Princeton University has been announced by Dr. Harold W. Dodds, University president.

Dell will return to full-time teaching in the Department of Economics and Social Institutions.

Dr. Dodds said "no appointment of a successor in the post of Director of Athletics is contemplated."

The president announced, however, that Ashby T. (Brud) Harper of Trenton, outstanding athlete last year, had been appointed to the newly-created post of assistant to R. Kenneth Fairman, Graduate Manager of Athletics.

Seen and Heard

Sports Necessary to Morale

The first shadows of war hysteria are melting away from the sports field if the announcement from London is true. Early the British football was ordered halted to prevent gatherings of huge crowds for fear of presenting targets for enemy bombing purpose. The repercussion of the stopping of major sports activities in England and the entrance of Canada in the war has the hockey interests on this side of the border decidedly upset.

The hockey situation is involved in that while the players are almost all Canadians, the games are played mostly in United States cities. The question bothering the operatives of the leagues and the fans is whether Canada will require too many of the current hockey players for war service and so deplete the hockey ranks that operating will be impossible.

First Good Sign

The first good sign along these lines to open the way toward the maintenance of hockey came from England when the British authorities recently ruled that spectators may again attend soccer games when played outside the congested areas such as cities. The small towns are not likely marks for aerial havoc and sport can resume there.

All nations are cognizant of the fact that sport is definitely a part of the life of any country. Perhaps the professional bodies are not so essential in war times, but some form of recreational sports is helpful to morale of the combating army, navy, and citizen. It is a form of helpful relief in time of stress and probably more important than many other essential active elements of war-time needs.

Going Ahead With Plans

The National Hockey League and the International-American Hockey League are fully aware of the possible drain Canadian enlistment or conscription might create. They do feel, however, that some form of leniency may be found to help preserve this sport for the purpose of morale. The minor league is working on its schedule now, and the N. H. L. meets in Detroit, Wednesday, to discuss the situation and formulate plans.

There are more benefits to be derived from the maintenance of sport during war times than harm, and while the old war cry of "every able bodied man" used to be thrilling, there are equally important entertainment phases that sustain and build morale for the serious tasks of war and strife, and sport is one of them. Let sport continue as long as possible and sport will serve its part in more ways than one. W. M.

Women's Tennis Final Holds Spotlight on Finals Day—42,000 at Pro Grid Game

Bobby Riggs, Alice Marble Crowned Tennis Champions

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 18 (AP)—Bobby Riggs, Chicago's fine tennis player, needed only 58 minutes to defeat young Welby Van Horn of Los Angeles yesterday in a disappointing final of the national championships. The scores were 6—4, 6—2, 6—4, and Welby never had a chance.

Better from the standpoint of 8,000 spectators in the big stadium was the hard-fought women's final, in which Alice Marble received the fright of her life before she finally subdued that grand warrior, Helen Jacobs, 6—0, 8—10, 6—4.

Bobby and Alice thus completed their sweep of the Wimbledon and American championships, and today they stand supreme and almost unchallenged. Both will continue to play as amateurs next year, the professional business not being what it was even a few months ago.

Van Horn, the 19-year-old high school graduate who confounded everybody except himself by reaching the finals, lacked just about a year's experience of being able to cope with Riggs' brilliant court-craft.

Impressive

Riggs, in succeeding to the crown last worn by Donald Budge, proved himself a worthy champion. He lost only two sets in his six matches during the tournament, and both of them looked like gifts. Against Van Horn he was impressive.

He extracted all the fire from Welby's game. Every time the free-swinging youngster threatened to get hot and stage a rally like he did against Wayne Sabin and Jack Bromwich in previous matches, Riggs would stem the tide. Bobby hit nine service aces, and it seemed that each one of them came just when it was needed to put Van Horn in his place.

Van Horn probably was bothered more than Riggs by a strong wind that whipped the premises, and he must have felt the strain of playing for his first big title.

Helen Jacobs, long noted for her fighting heart, never put up a gamer exhibition than she did against the champion. For a set she didn't look like she belonged on the same center court with her younger, more fiercely stroking rival and for the next two sets Alice likely wished Helen wasn't there.

Seeing that she couldn't match her opponent's power, Miss Jacobs finally slowed the play down to her own speed in the second set, and from there on it was a tennis battle. Trailing at 3—5, Helen started a determined rally that squared the count at 5-all and eventually gave her the set.

Twisting Shots

Her soft, twisting shots, abetted by the trick wind, almost completely broke up the champion's usual attack.

It wasn't until Miss Jacobs had gone on to take a 3—1 lead in the third set, and the crowd was cheering itself hoarse at the prospect of an upset that Alice collected herself finally and began hitting out the way only she among the women can.

Percy Guilford, Los Angeles, won the national veterans' crown, open to players over 45, by defeating Watson M. Washburn of New York, 6—2, 6—1.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Does Close Race Weaken Winner?

About this time every year strangers are liable to stop you in the grandstand and ask the time-worn question: "Does a close pennant race lessen or increase a team's efficiency in a World Series?" Most of them are National Leaguers, hoping for even slight reassurance that the Cincinnati Reds or Cardinals, after pushing each other around until the final week of the season, will have enough reserve to break through the monopoly of the American League in this approaching October event—a monopoly started by Detroit back in 1935 and extended by those vexatious Yankees, who on Saturday clinched their fourth straight flag.

Ball players are divided on this query. They all agree that the important aspects of a short series are the physical condition and mental attitude of the team. But for every 10 players who will contend that a "keyed up" club is in better shape to defend the name of its league, 10 more can be found who insist the relaxed unit is better equipped. Many will say that mental attitude is a major factor, and as paramount as the physical condition of the men. Others laugh this off and call it merely the creation of a dull-thinking expert.

All Close Races

However, the records are interesting. It has been nine years since the National League winner enjoyed a mathematical advantage of more than five games. In 1932 the Cubs edged out the Pirates by four contests; in '33 the Giants finished five in front of the Pirates; in '34 the Cardinals were two up on the Giants; in '35 the Cubs won 21 in a row and beat out the Cards by four; in '36 it was the Giants again, this time by five over the Cubs; in '37 the Giants repeated by three games, and last year the Cubs edged the Pirates by two. And in those seven years the National League has taken only two October classics. The Giants won with Hubbell in '33, and the Cardinals—with the Deans—conquered the Tigers 12 months later.

The 1931 Cardinals were the last to walk into a World Series in the older circuit. They finished 13 games ahead of the Giants and went on to win the classic from Connie Mack's Athletics. Remember how a young upstart named Johnny Leonard Martin gave Connie a wild exhibition of hitting and base running? In pre-series discussions, the A's had ignored the Pepper, who to them was nothing more than a hustling young center fielder with a batting average in the vicinity of .300. And, incidentally, a few fellows would like to see the Pepper against those Yanks next month. There is still plenty of pep in those piano legs.

Tigers by Three

National Leaguers wonder if the series record would be different if, for a change, the Americans were forced to put on pressure at the finish line. Only once in recent campaigns has the junior league race been relatively close, but even then figures were deceptive. In 1935 the Tigers beat out the Yankees by only three games, yet actually had the flag clinched 10 days before the curtain rolled down on the race.

There is no doubt that the National League is behind the Reds, in preference to the Cardinals, for two reasons. First, critics believe that Bill McKechnie's two-man pitching staff of Bucky Walters and Paul Derringer would stand a fair chance of stopping the Yankees. At least, the Reds would have a far better chance than the Giants and Cubs, who tried and failed before them. Then, too, there exists a feeling that McKechnie's crew will score runs on Yankee pitching. Secondly, the critics realize, as does everybody else, that a World Series in Cincinnati would act as a stimulant for all of baseball. And the possibility of a victory over the Yankees! Well, effects of such an event would know no bounds. Perhaps even Ed Barrow might secretly welcome such an occurrence. It would bring an end to that tiresome cry: "Break up the Yankees."

For Bill McKechnie, it would be managerial job No. 3 in World Series competition. Bill led the pennant-winning Pirates of '25 and Cardinals of '28. With the Buccaneers he won; with the Cards he lost. So this year the genial Scot may be in a position to break that tie—and the Yankee monopoly.

Scottish Football To Resume Play

GLASGOW, Sept. 18 (CP Cable)—Scottish Football League officials announced yesterday following a two-hour meeting that the league would resume play next Saturday.

League games were suspended following the declaration of war Sept. 3. The decision is in line with the Government announcement last Friday that organized football would be permitted providing there was no interference with national service.

English League members will meet to decide what form competition will take in England.

Players taking part in Scottish First Division matches will receive a maximum of two pounds (about $7.76), it was decided, and those taking part in Second Division matches will receive a maximum of one pound.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Yankees clinched American League Pennant for third straight year although beaten twice by St. Louis as Boston was rained out of doubleheader at Chicago.

Three Years Ago

Johnny Fischer beat Johnny Goodman and Jack McLean eliminated George Voigt to reach U. S. amateur golf final as storm and 50-mile gale swept over course.

Five Years Ago

T. O. M. Sopwith's America's Cup challenger, Endeavour, won second straight race from defender, Rainbow, in record time of 3:09:01 for 30-mile triangular course.

Hockey Meeting Plans Schedule

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Representatives of the nine clubs of the International-American Hockey League held an all-day meeting yesterday to adopt a schedule for 1939-40 and discuss other problems. Although the possibility of a shortage of players resulting from Canada's entrance into the war was considered, no action was taken.

League President Maurice Podoloff presented a tentative schedule drawn up by a committee and it was found acceptable with a few minor revisions. Podoloff will make the necessary changes and release the official schedule in about 10 days.

The clubs represented were Providence, Springfield, New Haven, Philadelphia, Hershey, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Cleveland and Indianapolis.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Glenview, Ill.—Marvin "Bud" Ward, 26-year-old golfer from Spokane, Wash., swept over his finalist opponent, Ray Billows, to win the National Amateur Golf championship, 7 up, at the North Shore Country Club here. Intense heat that made the elimination play throughout the week one of the most exhausting in the 43-year-history of the classic, let up somewhat on the final day. Although a pre-tournament favorite, Ward's victory was his first in national amateur competition and marked the first time he had gone as far as the semifinals in the event. Photo shows Ward with the cup after his victory. Right: Gale's Ferry, Conn.—Head Coach "Ducky" Pond and Capt. Bill Stack, center of the team, as they attended opening football practice here.

Bud Ward Plays Second Best Week of Golf to Win

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—Marvin (Bud) Ward, the new national amateur golf champion, finished the second best week of golf in his life Saturday by his own admission, but it was no surprise to him.

The 26-year-old Spokane, Wash., slugger said in the locker room after the match that "I felt I was over the hump when I defeated Art Doering (of Chicago) in the semifinals.

"I don't mean to say that I didn't respect Ray Billows' ability or that I didn't know I had a fight on my hands, but I couldn't help but feel that after pulling that Doering match out of the fire that I was in.

One Stroke Off Pace

"The only time I ever played better was in the national open this year, when I finished one stroke off the pace. That was the best golf I ever played on any course."

There were no hilarious embraces and shouted congratulations as Ward walked into the locker room afterwards. Dozens of friends came by to shake hands and pat him on the back. But it was all done quietly, as if prearranged.

That hot putter which had more to do with bringing Ward the title than any other thing had been in Ward's possession only a week.

"I just picked it up last Monday after I arrived here," he explained. "And I don't mind saying I think it is a pretty fair putter."

Ex-Caddy

Ward, like his victim, Billows, is an ex-caddy, and has been playing golf now for 12 years. He now is employed as secretary of a Spokane sports organization.

Billows, a year younger than Ward, said he was finding the "national amateur title an elusive thing." It was his fifth bid for the championship.

"But I'll keep firing away," he added, "for a while longer, hoping to come through sooner or later. You know this is the only national title tournament I enter each year, but I just didn't have the shots to get this one."

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

Sept. 17

FIRST GAME

CHICAGO	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bejma 2b	5	2	2	4	2	2	0
Rosenthal rf	3	0	2	2	1	0	0
Kreevich cf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Appling ss	4	0	0	0	1	6	0
McNair 3b	3	2	2	4	0	3	0
Walker rf	4	1	3	3	2	0	0
Kuhel 1b	3	0	2	2	11	0	0
Tresh c	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Lee p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	33	6	12	16	27	12	0
BOSTON							
Finney, 1b	3	0	0	0	9	0	1
Cramer, cf	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Williams, rf	3	1	1	4	2	0	0
Doerr, 2b	4	0	0	0	5	1	0
Vosmik, lf	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Non'enkamp, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tabor, 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Berger, ss	3	0	1	2	2	2	1
Desautels, c	3	0	0	0	6	3	0
Galehouse, p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Wilson, p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	29	1	3	7	27	12	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	—6
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Runs batted in, Kreevich, McNair, Walker, Williams, Rosenthal, Tresh. Two-base hit, Berger. Three-base hits, McNair, Bejma. Home run, Williams. Hits, off Galehouse, 10 in 5 innings; off Wilson, 2 in 4 innings. Left on bases, Chicago 4, Boston 5. Stolen base, Kuhel. Sacrifices, Cramer, Kuhel, Rosenthal, Tresh. Base on balls, by Lee 3, by Wilson. Struck out, Galehouse 3, Lee 5, Wilson 3. Losing pitcher, Galehouse. Time 1h. 48m. Umpires Ormsby, Geisel and Rue.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Non'enkamp, lf	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cramer, cf	5	2	3	3	3	0	0
Williams, rf	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Doerr, 2b	5	0	2	2	2	1	1
Finney, 1b	5	2	2	3	9	0	1
Tabor, 3b	5	1	3	5	1	3	1
Berger, ss	5	1	1	1	1	4	0
‡Cronin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carey, ss	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Peacock, c	2	1	1	3	6	3	0
Desautels, c	1	0	1	1	3	0	0
Heving, p	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Dickman, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bagby, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	11	16	22	27	15	3
CHICAGO							
Bejma 2b	4	0	0	0	3	1	0
Rosenthal rf	5	0	0	0	6	0	0
Kreevich cf	5	1	1	2	4	0	0
Appling ss	4	1	2	5	1	1	0
McNair 3b	5	2	1	1	0	2	0
Walker lf	3	2	1	3	3	0	0
Kuhel 1b	3	0	1	1	4	0	0
Tresh c	1	1	0	0	3	0	0
*Radcliff	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schlueter c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knott p	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
†Steinbacher	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Eaves p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marcum p	1	0	1	1	0	1	0
Brown p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	7	8	14	24	5	0

*Batted for Knott in 4th. †Batted for Tresh in 8th. ‡Batted for Berger in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	—11
Chicago	0	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	— 7

Runs batted in, McNair, Heving 2, Tabor 2, Cramer, Walker, Steinbacher, Doerr 2, Finney 2, Bagby, Desautels. Two-base hits, Appling, Heving, Finney, Tabor 2, Kreevich. Three-base hits, Appling, Walker, Peacock. Hits, off Knott, 7 in 3 innings; off Heving, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; off Dickman, 0 in 2 1-3 innings; off Eaves, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Marcum, 4 in 2 innings; off Brown, 1 to 2-3 inning; off Bagby, 2 in 3 innings. Left on base, Chicago 7, Boston 11. Stolen bases, McNair, Walker 2. Sacrifices, Peacock, Tresh, Bagby. Base on balls, by Knott 2, by Dickman 3, by Eaves 3, by Bagby, by Brown. Struck out, by Heving 2, by Knott, by Dickman 2, by Eaves, by Bagby 2. Wild pitch, Eaves. Hit by pitched ball, by Heving (Tresh). Winning pitcher, Bagby. Losing pitcher, Marcum. Time, 2h. 21m. Umpires, Geisel, Rue and Ormsby. Attendance, 12,000.

Eddie Powers Signs

TORONTO (CP) — William (Pick) Hines, manager of Baltimore Orioles of the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League, announces he has signed Eddie Powers, Jr., of Toronto, to a 1939-40 contract.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Bobby Riggs routs 19-year-old Welby van Horn, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4, to win national singles tennis championship; Allice Marble retains women's title with 6—0, 8—10, 6—4 victory over Helen Jacobs.

★ ★ ★

CHICAGO — Marvin (Bud) Ward wins national amateur golf crown, beating Ray Billows 7 and 5 in 36-hole final.

★ ★ ★

WESTBURY, N. Y.—Greentree beats Texas Rangers 14-11 and Bostwick Field down Westbury 9-8 to reach final of national open polo tourney.

★ ★ ★

HELSINSKI—Taisto Maki, Finland, runs six miles in 28:55.6 and 10,000 meters in 29:52.2 to break two world records.

★ ★ ★

GUAYAQUIL — Adolph Kiefer, Chicago, betters own world record for 50-meters backstroke swin with 29.9s., at Pan American championships.

★ ★ ★

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Guayama, Puerto Rico champions, wins first semi-pro baseball world series, defeating Duncan, Okla., Cementers 5-3 and 5-4 to take series five games to three.

★ ★ ★

WASHINGTON—Detroit retains National Amateur Baseball Federation title, defeating Birmingham 14-12 in second deciding game of playoff series.

★ ★ ★

NEW YORK—Yankees clinch fourth consecutive American League pennant, beating Detroit 8-5.

★ ★ ★

WESTBURY, N. Y.—Bostwick field team, led by Pete Bostwick, beats Stewart Aglehart's Westbury quartet, 9-8 in first game of national open polo tournament.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results Sept. 17]

International League Playoffs

Rochester 8, Buffalo 6.
Newark 6, Jersey City 4.

American Association Playoffs

Louisville 6, Minneapolis 2.
Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 3.

Texas League Final Playoff

Fort Worth 3, Dallas 0.

Southern Association Final Playoff

Nashville 7, Atlanta 2.

Eastern League Final Playoff

Scranton 6, Albany 2.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 8-1, San Diego 7-3
San Francisco 5-10, Portland 3-13.
Seattle 4-4, Los Angeles 0-3.
Oakland 2-9, Sacramento 0-3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	98	43	.695
Boston	82	59	.582
Chicago	79	62	.560
Cleveland	78	62	.557
Detroit	72	67	.518
Washington	61	81	.430
Philadelphia	52	89	.369
St. Louis	40	99	.288

Results Sept. 16

Cleveland 2, Boston 1.
Washington 4, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 7, Chicago 6 (12 inns.).
New York 8, Detroit 5.

Results Sept. 17

Chicago 6, Boston 1.
Boston 11, Chicago 7.
Philadelphia 4, Cleveland 2.
Cleveland 18, Philadelphia 5.
St. Louis 8, New York 4.
St. Louis 3, New York 1.
Detroit 3, Washington 2 (11 innings).

Phelan's Huskies Passed By In Pre-Season Grid Lists

SEATTLE (AP)—The team that's beaten Southern California—top-heavy 1939 favorite—five years in a row isn't getting a pre-season tumble out here on the Pacific coast, so maybe they'd better watch out for Coach Jimmy Phelan's University of Washington Huskies this fall.

It's the first time in four years no one is picking Washington, and Phelan's answer is a smile of relief. He's probably smiling, too, at a schedule which gives him six home games and only two long jumps among his three road games.

When Phelan mobilizes his regulars and shock troops there may be some juggling in the ranks. The regulars made all the yardage and the soph shock troops all the scores in two spring practice games.

Needed Leader

Lack of a "follow me" type of inspirational leader hurt Washington last year and it wasn't until mighty mite Bill Gleason, 158-pounder from Portland, stepped in at left half that the Huskies were able to salvage the season.

One of Phelan's main problems as he faces his opener against the re-emphasized Pittsburgh Panthers here Sept. 30 is whether Gleason will be able to play. Bill hurt his back in spring practice and has been ailing all summer.

Jimmy tentatively picked his first string four months ago. It includes 210-pound Rudy Mucha at center; Harry Bird and Frank Garretson, two squatty, 190-pound guards; Walt Yonker, 6-feet-4 and 225 pounds; Wayne Sterling, 218-pound Honolulu soph, at tackle and Jay MacDowell, All-Coast as a soph last year, and Bill Marx, ends.

Chuck Bechtol, left-footed quarterback; Gleason and Dean McAdams, halfbacks, and Don Jones, full, comprise the backfield.

Pony Halves

McAdams, a triple threater, will be used at either left or right half depending on Gleason's availability. Phelan has a flock of promising pony halves in his soph ranks, as well as a couple of veterans, but there isn't much weight behind the line outside of McAdams, a blond, 195-pound adonis from Caldwell, Idaho.

"Our backs are too light, I'm not sure about our guards and we need reserve tackle strength. Outside of that everything is all right," Phelan sums up. Because of the question marks, he doesn't think the Huskies will make it six in a row over U. S. C., in December.

The schedule: Sept. 30—Pittsburgh. Oct. 7—UCLA. Oct. 14—Washington State at Pullman. Oct. 21—Oregon State. Nov. 4—Montana. Nov. 11—California at Berkeley. Nov. 25—Oregon. Dec. 2—Southern California at Los Angeles.

Two Records Set By Finnish Star

HELSINSKI, Finland, Sept. 18 (AP)—Taisto Maki, Finland's greatest runner since Paavo Nurmi, broke the world records for 10,000 meters and six miles in the Olympic Stadium yesterday.

Maki ran the 10,000 in 29m., 52.2s. to better his own world standard of 30m. 2s. His intermediate time for six miles was 28m. 55.6s. beating the record of 29m. 8.2s. held by another Finn, Ilmari Salminen.

Maki's previous 10,000-meter record had not been recognized officially by the International Amateur Athletic Federation and Salminen's 30m. 5.6s. stands as official in the record books. Maki also holds unrecognized records for two miles, three miles and 5,000 meters.

Pacific Coast Race Is Won by Seattle

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18 (AP)—The 1939 Pacific Coast Baseball League season ended yesterday with Seattle, the pennant winner, finishing four and a half games ahead of the nearest competitor.

San Francisco was second, a half game ahead of Los Angeles. Final standings:

Team	W	L	P.C.
Seattle	101	73	.580
San Francisco	97	78	.554
Los Angeles	97	79	.551
Sacramento	88	88	.500
San Diego	83	93	.472
Hollywood	82	94	.466
Oakland	78	98	.443
Portland	75	98	.434

Nelson Receives $300 Money Order

READING, Pa., Sept. 18 (AP)—National Open Golf Champion Byron Nelson received yesterday the $300 a lost ball apparently cost him in the Hershey open two weeks ago.

Nelson said he received an anonymous letter from New York enclosing a money order for the $300 and this explanation:

"A lady in our party . . . unwittingly picked up your ball. I did not learn of it until it was too late. She knows nothing about the game, . . . and as the lady was my guest, I feel responsible."

Losing the ball cost Nelson two strokes on the 15th hole on his final round. Without the penalty, he would have finished second to gain $750 prize money instead of $450 for fourth place.

Kansas City Out

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 18 (AP) — Indianapolis, third-place winner in the American Association pennant race 25 games behind flag-winning Kansas City, advanced yesterday to the final round of the Shaughnessy play-off by taking their fourth game from the Blues, 6 to 3, before 7,119 fans.

Kansas City scored only one victory in the play-off.

The Indians will play Louisville, 6—2, victor yesterday over Minneapolis, for the right to be the Association representatives in the Little Word Series against the International League play-off winner.

Sheehan Will Return

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 18 (AP)—Mike Kelley, President of the Minneapolis American Association baseball club, has announced that Tom Sheehan will manage the local team again in 1940. Sheehan, in his first season with the Millers, piloted them to second place in the Association race.

Belfast City Cup

BELFAST, Sept. 18 (CP)—Belfast City Cup soccer games played Saturday resulted as follows:

Larne 1, Ballymena 1.
Cliftonville 6, Bangor 1.
Derry City 3, Glenoitan 1.
Celtic 4, Glenavan 1.
Distillery 2, Newry Town 1.
Portadown 1, Coleraine 2.
Ards 2, Linfield 3.

Davie O'Brien Loses Duel With Slingin' Sammy Baugh

National Professional Football League
Western Division

Club	W	L	Points For	Points Agts
Chicago Bears	1	0	30	24
Detroit	1	0	21	13
Green Bay	1	0	14	10
Cleveland	0	1	21	30
Chicago Cardinals	0	2	23	35
Eastern Division				
Brooklyn	1	0	12	7
Washington	1	0	7	0
Pittsburgh	0	1	7	12
Philadelphia	0	1	0	7
New York	0	0	0	0

Results Sept. 17

Washington 7; Philadelphia 0.
Green Bay 14; Chicago Cardinals 10.

Games This Week

Wednesday (night): Cleveland at Brooklyn.
Sunday: Chicago Bears at Green Bay
Chicago Cardinals at Pittsburgh.
New York at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Detroit.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—Little Davie O'Brien must await another day—possibly next Sunday—to successfully pass his Philadelphia mates to victory.

The former Texas Christian quarterback made his Professional Football League debut yesterday at Philadelphia and came off second best in his passing duel with the Washington Redskins' star back, Slingin' Sammy Baugh, himself a former T. C. U. player.

A crowd of 42,000, the largest ever to see the Eagles at Philadelphia, watched a scoreless battle for three periods. Then Baugh hurled a 30-yard pass to Charlie Malone for a touchdown and a 7-to-0 triumph.

O'Brien's passing and ball carrying helped the Eagles reach the Redskins' 17-yard line in the opening period, but he wrecked his own cause with a fumble.

However, little Davie will have another chance next Sunday against the champion New York Giants, who make their first start after mopping up All-Star opposition in tune-ups.

Three other games are on the Sunday card and another is billed for Wednesday night.

In yesterday's other game, Green Bay's Packers used their vaunted passing attack to hand Chicago's Cardinals their second straight defeat, 14 to 10. Arnold Herber passed 26 yards to Carl Mulleneaux for the first Packer score, and a 44-yard throw to Don Hutson set the stage for the second.

Next Sunday the Packers will attempt to duplicate their performance against another Chicago entry, the Bears.

Local Box Scores

Bees

Sept. 17

FIRST GAME

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber, 3b	3	2	2	2	2	1	1
Joost 2b	5	0	1	3	4	2	1
Goodman rf	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
McCormick 1b	3	1	2	4	8	0	0
Lombardi c	4	0	1	1	7	1	1
Craft cf	3	0	1	2	2	0	0
Berger lf	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
Myers ss	3	1	1	1	2	3	2
Derringer p	4	1	1	1	0	1	1
Totals	33	6	10	15	27	9	6
BOSTON							
Garms, lf	5	0	1	2	3	0	0
Cooney, cf	5	0	1	1	3	0	0
Hassett, 1b	5	0	1	1	8	0	0
West, rf	5	1	3	3	3	0	1
*Dullaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Majeski, 3b	5	1	0	0	0	3	0
Lopez, c	4	0	2	2	5	0	0
Sisti, 2b	3	2	1	1	3	2	0
Wietelmann, ss	4	1	2	2	0	4	0
Posedel, p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Frankhouse, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Rowell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Earley, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hodgin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lanning, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	5	11	14	24	9	1

*Ran for West in 9th. †Batted for Frankhouse in 6th. ‡Batted for Earley in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—6
Boston	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Runs batted in, Garms, Lopez, Wietelmann, Werber, Joost 2, McCormick 2, Craft. Two-base hits, Garms, Craft. Three-base hits, West, Joost, McCormick. Stolen bases, Sisti, Wietelmann 2. Sacrifice, Sisti. Double plays, Wietelmann, Sisti and Hassett; Lombardi and Joost. Left on base, Boston 9, Cincinnati 8. Base on balls, by Posedel 3, by Frankhouse, by Lanning. Struck out, by Posedel 2, by Earley, by Derringer 7. Hits off Posedel, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Frankhouse, none in 2-3 inning, off Farley, 2 in 2 innings, off Lanning, 0 in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Earley. Time 2h. 5m. Umpires, Reardon, Goetz and Pinelli.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Garms, lf	5	1	3	3	0	0	0
Cooney, cf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hassett, 1b	4	1	2	2	11	1	0
West, rf	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Majeski, 3b	3	1	2	3	0	3	0
Barkley, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Lopez, c	3	0	1	1	7	0	0
Sisti, 2b	4	0	1	1	1	3	0
Wietelmann, ss	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Errickson, p	3	1	2	2	0	3	0
Lanning, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	5	11	12	27	15	0
CINCINNATI							
Werber, 3b	3	0	1	1	1	3	0
Joost, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	6	1
Goodman, rf	1	1	2	3	0	0	0
McCormick, 1b	5	1	2	3	15	1	0
Lombardi, c	3	0	1	1	2	1	0
*Riggs	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hershberger, c	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Craft, cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Berger, lf	4	0	1	2	0	0	0
Myers, ss	2	0	0	0	6	6	2
Thompson, p	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Simmons	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niggeling, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Bonglovanni	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vander Meer, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	33	3	9	13	27	22	3

*Ran for Lombardi in eighth. †Batted for Thompson in sixth. ‡Batted for Niggeling in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—3

Runs batted in, Hassett 2, Majeski 2, Sisti, Lombardi, Hershberger, Berger. Two-base hits, Majeski, Goodman, McCormick, Hershberger, Berger. Stolen bases, Werber 2. Sacrifices, Cooney, Lopez, Joost, Lombardi. Double plays, Barkley, Sisti and Hassett; Hassett, Wietelmann and Hassett; Niggeling, Myers and McCormick; Vander Meer, Myers and McCormick. Left on bases, Boston 8, Cincinnati 12. Bases on balls, by Errickson 5, by Lanning 2, by Thompson 2, by Niggeling 2, by Vander Meer 1. Hits, off Errickson, 7 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Lanning, 2 in 2 innings; off Thompson, 7 in 6 innings; off Niggeling, 3 in 2 innings; off Vander Meer, 1 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Errickson. Losing pitcher, Thompson. Time, 2h. 11m. Umpires, Goetz, Pinelli and Reardon. Attendance, 28,282.

Cementers Lose

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Sept. 18 (AP)—Puerto Rico won the first semi-pro baseball world's championship yesteray when Guayama, the Island champions, defeated the Duncan, Okla., Cementers twice, 5 to 3 and 5 to 4. The Duncan team won the title of the National Semi-Pro Congress in the United States.

A crowd of 15,000 saw Guayama clinch the seven-game series and a $5,000 cash prize by winning the sixth contest this morning, then rally in a big eighth inning to gain the final victory.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	83	52	.629
St. Louis	82	56	.594
Chicago	78	65	.545
Brooklyn	74	68	.521
New York	68	68	.500
Pittsburgh	63	76	.453
Boston	58	77	.430
Philadelphia	48	94	.314

Results Sept. 16

Brooklyn 3, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 3.
Cincinnati 6, New York 1.
St. Louis 6, Boston 5.

Results Sept. 17

Cincinnati 6, Boston 5.
Boston

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Saturday's sales 1,084,280
1939 volume to date 182,805,096
1938 volume to date 187,996,823

Decline in Stock Market Seen Due To 'Peace Scare'

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—"Peace selling" tumbled stocks 1 to 6 points in today's market, the worst reversal suffered by the list since the start of the war boom.

Lowest prices were registered in the first hour when blocks of 1,000 to 10,000 shares changed hands. A come-back subsequently got under way, although at a slow pace, and, near the final hour extreme declines were halved in many instances. The day's turnover was at the rate of approximately 1,600,000 shares.

Traders who had been betting on a long war cashed profits quickly as thoughts of an armistice proposal by Germany or Italy were revived by the apparent collapse of the Poles, the Russian invasion of Poland and signs of stronger Nazi resistance on the western front.

In addition, part of the selling was attributed to the belief of some that the market's technical position had been weakened by one of the most spectacular rallies in the history of the exchange. The forthcoming Congressional battle on the neutrality law also was seen as a restraining factor.

Prominent share losers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Anaconda, International Nickel, Texas Corp., Westinghouse, du Pont, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union and Westinghouse.

Off 1 to 4 in the curb were Aluminum of America, Aluminium, Ltd., Lockheed, Gulf Oil, Jones & Laughlin and Niles-Bement-Pond.

Bonds Generally Lower

Practically all types of bonds lost ground today in a hesitant, thin market.

Trading was in small volume toward noon, but declines were general in U. S. Treasuries, corporates and foreign governments.

Weakness was attributed to the Russian military moves, contributing a new factor to the European war and causing market analysts to revise previous estimates as to war probabilities.

Sharp losses in a group of foreign dollar bonds combined with moderate declines in U. S. Government and corporate obligations to give the listed market an all-round lower appearance today.

On sales generally of only one or two bonds, losses of from 5 to 25 points were posted for Prague 7½s, Czechoslovakia 8s, Denmark 6s, Estonia Republic 7s, Norway 4½s, Queensland 7s, and New South Wales 5s. Toward the final hour Poland 6s were down nearly 20 points and the 7s and two 4½ per cent issues dropped 5 to 9. On the other hand, German Government loans were up fractions to more than a point.

Corporate loans losing fractions to 2 or more included International Telephone 5s, Continental Oil 2³⁄₄s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Cuban Northern Railway 5½s.

U. S. Governments were down 2-32 to 23-32 with trading light.

Wheat Prices Rally After Early Slump

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (AP)—Wheat prices slumped as much as 2½ cents a bushel today but then rallied almost a cent.

Corn and other grains also were lower.

Selling was stimulated by weakness in securities, sharply reduced world grain exports because of the war, and uncertainty regarding European affairs due to Russian intervention. The price of wheat was about 16 cents higher than on Aug. 31 but almost 5 cents below the war boom peak.

Wheat closed 1½-2 cents lower than Saturday, December 85-85⅛, May 86-86⅛; corn 1-1⅝ down, December 55⅞-56, May 58¾-⅞; oats ⅝-1 cent lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	$3.82	$3.88	$8.2397
Cables	3.82	3.88	8.2397
France—franc	.0219	.0220	*
Belgium—belga	.1715	.1712	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2268	.2263	.1
Italy—lira	.0521	.0521	.0526
Germany—mark	‡	‡	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5309	*
Sweden—krona	.2380	.2380	.4537
Norway—krone	.2270	.2270	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1930	.1935	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0082	.0082	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0205	.0205	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1775x	.1775x	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1880x	.1880x	.1899
Port'gal—escdo	.0425x	.0425x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072x	.0072x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*‡	.2300	.2325	.7187
Brazil—milreis*‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2333	.2333	.8440
India—rupee	.2840	.2850	.6180
Java—florin	.5349	.5349	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2375	.2400	*
Shanghai—dol	.0650	.0650	*
Str. St'mnts—dol	.4437½	.4450	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9000	.9000	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1900x	.1900x	‖

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.00; export unquoted. Tin, spot and nearby and forward unquoted. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.25. Pig iron, No. 2 f. o. b. eastern Pennsylvania 24.00; Buffalo 23.00; Alabama 19.38. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent 20.000. Antimony, Chinese, spot 14.00. Quicksilver 150.00n. Platinum, pure 40.00. Chinese wolframite, duty paid 22.00-24.00n.
n-Nominal.

Canadian Pacific Earnings Up

MONTREAL (CP)—Increase of $437,000 was reported by Canadian Pacific Railway in traffic earnings of $4,007,000 for the week ended Sept. 7, compared with $3,529,000 in the corresponding period a year ago.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68¼	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	5	68¼	68⅛	68⅛	Sep15
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	4	48	47¼	48	— ¾
11½	6½	Adams Ex (.10g)	21	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ⅜
25	19	Adam-Mill (¾g)	2	23	23	23	Sep16
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	6	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ¼
67¾	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	19	64⅛	62¾	62¾	—1¾
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.65g)	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	8	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
12¾	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	11¼	11	11	—1½
147⅜	53¼	Alleg pf $30 ww	38	13	12¼	12¼	—1¾
133⅛	41½	Alleg pf $40 ww	5	10⅜	10⅜	10½	—1⅛
19	8	Alleg pr pf	5	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	—2⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	64	24¼	23	23¼	—1½
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (½)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep16
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	193½	189	189	—5
147⅜	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ⅝
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (¾g)	6	13½	13	13	— ⅝
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	24	9⅜	9	9⅛	— ⅜
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	*1	61	61	61	+ ¼
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	30	44	42½	43⅛	— ⅞
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15¾	15½	15¾	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	12	17½	17½	17½	Sep15
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	4	68	68	68	—1½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	4	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅝
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	1	31	30	30	—1½
173⅛	93¼	Am Bk N (.20g)	18	133½	13	13⅛	—17⅜
8	3½	Am Bosch	2	5½	5½	5½	— ½
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	1	47¾	47	47¾	— ¼
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	2	109⅝	108½	108½	—1¾
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	154	154	154	Sep15
55	30¼	Am Car & Fdy	52	31¼	30½	30½	—2
55	30¼	Am Car pf	2	49	46½	46½	—3¼
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	20	22¼	21⅜	21⅝	—1⅜
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Sep12
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	112	110	110	—1
8¾	5	Am Colortype	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	18	14½	14	14	—1
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4¾	Am European	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	18	2½	2⅜	2½	
197⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	7	16½	15¾	15¾	—1½
24¾	12½	Am & F P $7 pf	6	21¾	21	21	—1¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8	7½	7½	— ¾
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	24	27¾	26	26	—2
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	38	7	6½	6½	— ⅝
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	2	38	37½	37½	—2⅝
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	4	48	47¼	47½	—1½
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	4	2	2	2	— ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	19	19	19	—1
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	14	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅝
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	30	22⅜	21½	22	—1¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	67	66	66	—4
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	19	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ¾
4¾	2⅛	Am M&Metal	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	14	26	25½	25½	— ½
120	87⅛	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	25	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	9	44	43	43	—1½
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	5	37½	36⅛	36⅛	—2⅝
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	113	11	10½	10½	— ¾
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	87	20¼	19½	19⅝	—1⅛
80	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	74	74	74	—2⅝
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12½	12¼	12½	Sep16
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	3	11⅜	11⅜	11½	— ¾
63	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	45	55⅜	54½	54½	—2½
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	135	134	134	Sep15
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¾
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	56	34½	33	33½	—1⅝
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	4	12	12	12	Sep16
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	3	14	14	14	Sep14
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	7	27⅜	26	26	—1½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	95½	95½	95½	Sep15
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	24	162	160	160	—2¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	78	77	77	—1
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	78⅞	78½	78½	— ½
153¾	137	Am Tob pf 6)	3	135½	135	135	—3
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	6	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
14⅜	8¼	Am Water Wks	154	13¼	12	12	—1½
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Sep14
14¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	168	13¼	12½	12½	—1⅝
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	73	60	55¼	55¼	—6¾
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	97	8¾	8⅛	8¼	— ¾
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	3	48	46½	46½	Sep12
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	195	32⅜	31⅝	31¾	—2⅛
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	Sep16
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	1	22½	22⅜	22½	— ½
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	6	15½	15	15	—1
3½	1½	A P W Paper	12	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	33	33	33	—2
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	101¾	102	Sep15
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	194	6¼	6	6⅛	— ½
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	13	46	45	46	— ¾
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	65	65	65	Sep15
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	13	36½	35¾	36	— ½
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ½
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep16
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	12	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ½
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74	74	74	Sep14
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	56	56	56	—2½
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33½	33½	Sep15
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	25	29⅛	28	28¼	—1⅛
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	6	59¼	59	59	—1
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	17	21	20¼	20⅜	—1⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	12	20	17⅜	17⅝	—3⅜
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	5	18	16⅝	16⅝	—3⅝
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	8	22½	22¼	22½	—1
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Sep13
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	16	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅜
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	65½	65½	65½	— ½
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—1½
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	3	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	2	2½	2½	2½	
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	168	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
		B					
19¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	121	17	16⅜	16½	—1
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	109	7⅛	6¾	7	— ⅛
10⅜	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	29	8½	8	8	— ⅛
30½	15	Bang & Air (2)	1	25	25	25	Sep15
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	9	14¼	13¾	14	— ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	2	8¾	8	8¾	— ¾
19½	11⅛	Bansdall Oil (1)	30	16	15⅜	15⅜	—1⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	Sep16
105¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep14
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	104⅝	104⅞	104⅞	Sep13
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
35⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (1½g)	110	29½	28¼	28¼	—2
21½	17⅜	Ben Bnd L(1.35g)	2	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Sep14
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37	37	36	—1⅞
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	347	88⅜	83¾	83¾	—7
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
119¼	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	8	117½	113	113⅜	— ¼
27⅜	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	25	25	25	— ¾
22¾	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	22⅜	21⅝	22⅛	— ⅞
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	22	13¾	12½	13¼	—1¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	61	26	24½	24½	—2⅛
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	2	23¾	23⅜	23¾	—1¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	17	17	17	Sep16
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	12	21½	21⅜	21¾	— ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-Wa (¾g)	*18	25	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅜
4¼	1½	Boston & Maine	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
11½	6¾	Bower Roll B(2)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ¾
89¾	75½	Brew Cp A(.60g)	10	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	52	13¾	12¼	13	—1⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	*25	22½	21½	21½	—1⅝
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Sep14
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	45½	45	45	— ¼
4	1⅞	Bkly & Q Tr	10	1⅝	1½	1½	
64¾	28⅜	Bkly & Q Tr pf	10	11⅞	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
14½	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	43	12⅞	12½	12¼	+ ¼
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	36	43	41	41¾	
30½	13⅜	Bkly Un G (¼g)	15	25	24	25	— ½
41	31½	Brown Sh (1½g)	I	41	41	41	Sep14
19⅜	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¾
13½	7	Bucyrus-Erie	10	9½	9	9	— ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	28	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	6	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
30	15½	Bullard Co	6	24½	24	24	—1¼
34½	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	7	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	9	18¼	18	18¼	— ¾
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	16	13¼	12⅝	12¾	— ½
7⅜	1	Bush Terminal	68	4⅞	4¼	4½	— ⅛
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	4	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20½	20½	20½	Sep16
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	22	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
13⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	17	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¾
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	15	26½	25½	25½	—1⅞
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	—1
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	74	2¼	2	2	— ¼
10⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	59	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅞
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	5	13½	13	13	— ⅞
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	5	14⅞	14½	14½	— ¾
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	56	5	4½	4½	— ⅜
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	2	39¾	39	39	—1¼
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	4	26½	26½	26½	—1
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛g)	2	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅜
94½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	3	83	10½	81	—3
63¼	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	24	58	56	57	— ¾
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Sep15
29½	13⅝	Celanese Corp	57	26½	25½	25½	—1¼
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
30¾	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	11	28¾	27¾	27¾	—1⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	14	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅜
12	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	10½	9½	9½	— ⅜
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	15	13¼	12½	13	— ¼
5½	2½	Century R M	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	18	39¾	38	38	—2
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	16	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ½
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20	20	20	
30	17	Champ Pap & F	12	25¼	24½	24½	—1½
11	6⅝	Checker Ca'	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Sep16
42½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	42	39⅜	38¾	38¾	—1¾
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33¾	13⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	5	3	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅝
1	⅜	Chi & N West	12	1	⅞	⅞	
31½	11¼	Chi & N West pf	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
37⅜	11¼	Chi Great W pf	7	2½	2½	2½	
13⅛	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	12	12	12	Sep14
⅝	¼	Chi M St P&P	2	½	½	½	— ⅛
1½	½	Chi M S P&P pf	8	1	1	1	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	19	16¾	16½	16½	—1
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	39½	39¼	39½	Sep15
48⅜	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Sep14
⅞	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	8	¾	¾	¾	
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6%pf	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7%pf	1	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	Sep12
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep16
13½	5	Childs Co	8	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
92¼	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	86	85⅞	83¼	83½	—3
147⅜	9	City I & F (.90g)	1	11½	11½	11½	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
27¾	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	6	26½	25	25	Sep16
32⅜	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	16	31	30¾	30¾	— ¼
60⅜	34⅜	ClimaxMol(1.20)	24	48	47	47½	—1
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	8	30⅜	29½	30⅜	+ ⅝
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	2	110¼	110	110	— ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Sep16
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	25	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	Sep15
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	6	30⅜	30	30	
24½	11½	Col Fuel & Iron	16	21⅝	20¾	21½	—1½
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	3	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	4	18½	18½	18½	Sep16
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	313	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¾
91	74½	Col G&EpfA(6)	2	81	81	81	+1
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	3	7⅝	7½	7½	
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	19½	19½	19½	Sep15
94	73	Col Carb (4)	5	91	89	89	Sep14
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	8	42¾	42½	42½	— ¾
109⅝	100	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	3	105	105	105	+ ⅛
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	47	46¼	47	
110½	104⅞	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	Sep12
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	128	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	—1⅜
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	32	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	5	64	63	63	—1
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	56	28	28⅜	28⅜	— ¼
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep16
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	6	21½	21	21	—1
7	5	Congress Cigar	1	5	5	5	Sep13
25⅞	15½	Consol Aircraft	34	23	22¼	22½	—1¼
8⅞	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	3	7½	7½	7½	Sep14
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	78	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅝
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	87	30¾	30	30	—1⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
2½	1	Con Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12½	7¾	Consol F pf(3¾k)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¾
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	5	4⅝	4⅝	5⅜	— ½
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	52	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
5⅜	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	19	6	5½	5¾	— ¼
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	30	30	30	Sep14
101	89	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	90	90	90	Sep16
16½	9¼	Container Corp	21	14	13⅛	13⅛	—1⅛
22½	11½	Cont Bak A	9	13½	13⅛

Commerce and Finance

Buying Surge in Steel Sends Activity to High Point in Year

Business and Industry

Hanes Says Money Now 'Coming Out Of Storm Cellars'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Expressing the opinion that money was at last "coming out of storm cellars," John W. Hanes, Undersecretary of the Treasury, said he was "extremely hopeful" that business recovery would absorb the majority of unemployment.

The youthful Undersecretary, a former Wall Street investment banker, said in an interview that he was "optimistic" on the business outlook because the "profit motive is returning," whereas in the last five years people were "concerned chiefly with safety."

With the recent improvement in business sentiment, "money—the most timid of all commodities—has been coming out of storm cellars," he said. "This, together with such Treasury statistics as the upswing in miscellaneous revenues, indicates a healthy increase in the tone of business in my opinion."

Big Jump in Revenues

The Treasury's miscellaneous internal revenue collections, which included manufacturers' excise taxes, amounted to $192,514,175 for the first two weeks of September, compared with $96,165,827 in the like period of last year.

Mr. Hanes made it clear that he believed American business would get a boost from the war in Europe. This strife, he said, has thrown a "large percentage" of competing production to wartime uses and leaves the United States in an advantageous position.

He declared that industry would be wise, however, if it took steps to prevent the building up of "step ladder" prices as was done during the World War.

"It would be smart if it spread this thing out—by stepping up production and keeping down the cost per unit basis," he said. "In this way, public purchasing power would not be cramped by high prices to the consumer."

As to evidences of business improvement, Mr. Hanes said that to his own personal knowledge, the textile industry in New England and the South was gathering momentum. In this connection, he said that in Gaston County, North Carolina, it had been impossible to complete a PWA project because of the demand for labor at mills.

Comeback in Heavy Industries

No less significant, he asserted, was the re-employment underway in the durable goods industries, including steel. He said, however, he believed there was a need for a quick poll of unemployment in many industries.

One important factor in the business outlook, he said, is what he termed the "lag in the plant and equipment account of industry." This lag, he said, amounts to about $21,000,000,000. Ten years ago this account stood at about $42,000,000,000. Now, he said, it is around $31,000,000,000, whereas it should be approximately $52,000,000,000.

As a result of the quickening of business confidence, the Undersecretary said, business executives are now more freely putting accumulated company funds into plant equipment and improvement. He contrasted this with the fact that not so long ago some Government obligations were quoted at a minus interest rate.

"In other words," he said, "people were paying the Government money to keep their funds safe."

Thus far, however, he said, he has seen little evidence of increased equity, or enterprise, financing.

Canadian Railways Plan Big New Equipment Orders

OTTAWA (CP)—Preparing for abnormal traffic demands the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways will place orders at once for new equipment aggregating about $25,000,000, The Canadian Press learned authoritatively.

"We believe," a high-ranking transport official said, "that the high insurance and ocean freight rates and the scarcity of shipping will make it necessary to haul across Canada all the freight which normally would go from Vancouver through the Panama Canal to Europe."

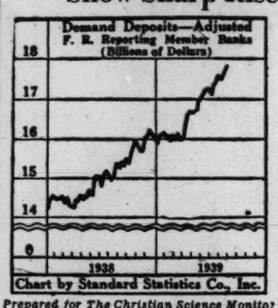
New England Power Assoc. Earnings Below Year Ago

Net earnings of the New England Power Association, available for fixed charges of Connecticut River Power Company, a subsidiary company, totaled $1,207,907 for the first six months of 1939, equivalent to 2.35 times such charges, according to Frank D. Comerford, Chairman of the association's board.

These earnings are after deduction of accrual for all taxes but without any provision for federal tax on undistributed net income, liability for which, if any, is determinable only at the end of the calendar year. Such net earnings for the corresponding period of 1938 were $1,217,645 which is equivalent to 2.43 times the fixed charges for such period. Net income after deduction for fixed charges amounted to $695,097 for the first six months of this year compared with $717,293 for the same period of last year.

Mr. Comerford also stated that for the 12 months ended June 30, 1939, net earnings available for fixed charges were $2,376,671 compared with $2,453,380 in the preceding 12 months.

Demand Deposits Show Sharp Rise



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Demand deposits of Federal Reserve reporting member banks, after a period of inconclusive movement in the spring around the $16,000,000,000 level, have climbed nearly $2,000,000,000 in the past five months.

South Is Studying Minimum Wage Rate Differentials

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Southern governors and utilities commissioners have gathered to map action on two economic regulations they claim affect the South adversely—a minimum textile wage and freight rate differentials.

Probable effect on the south of a 32½ cents-an-hour wage minimum for the textile industry was studied by governors from six southern states.

Simultaneously the Southeastern Association of Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioners was to discuss plans for advancing a southern campaign for parity freight rates. The governors also considered freight rate differences.

The new minimum wage was described as a "differential against the South because of the existing freight rate differential" by Governor Frank Dixon of Alabama, who called the Governor's meeting after communication with Governor E. D. Rivers of Georgia, Chairman of the Southern Governors Conference.

Other governors expected are Clyde Hoey, North Carolina; Burnet R. Maybank, South Carolina; Hugh White, Mississippi, and Fred Cone, Florida.

Textile manufacturers postponed a meeting, planned at Birmingham until later this week. R. D. Sanders, President of the Mississippi Textile Manufacturers Association, said the group would seek an injunction against the new wage minimum.

Durant to Seek Investigation Of Agriculture Dept.

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—W. C. Durant, founder of General Motors Corporation, notified Secretary Henry Wallace in a letter that he will request an investigation of the Department of Agriculture at the next regular session of Congress.

Mr. Durant, for many years a leading figure in the automobile industry, said his request would be based on an Agriculture Department complaint charging him and six others with "cheating, defrauding, misleading and falsely reporting to persons in connection with wheat future contracts" in the Chicago grain market.

In the letter to the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Durant said:

"The complaint against me issued at your instance on March 10, 1939, containing positive and direct charges affecting my character and business integrity, to my immeasurable damage as the result of world-wide publicity, has not been proven by you after a reprehensible and malicious legal presentation. . . .

"This is to advise you that at the next regular session of Congress I shall request a thorough investigation of your department for the purpose of showing the methods employed by you and your associates in an attempt to sustain, with no regard for truth, law or decency, the unwarranted charges which you have unreasonably instituted and have by collusion and fraud attempted to defend."

Call for Assent Deposits I. R. T., Manhattan Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Holders of the three senior issue of securities of Interborough Rapid Transit Company and Manhattan Railway Company are being notified to deposit their securities immediately in assent to the plan and agreement of unification for the Interborough and Manhattan Transit Systems providing for their sale to the City of New York.

The notice is being issued by the Committee for the First and Refunding Mortgage 5 per cent Gold Bonds of Interborough Rapid Transit Company of which J. P. Morgan is chairman; the Committee for the 10-year Secured Convertible 7 per cent Gold Notes of Interborough Rapid Transit Company, of which J. Herbert Case is chairman; and the Committee for the Consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent Gold Bonds of Manhattan Railway Company, of which Van S. Merle-Smith is chairman.

Exchange Short Interest Off

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced that the short interest existing at the close of business on Aug. 31 was 435,273 shares, compared with 481,599 shares on July 31.

Steel Operations Rise 12 Points To 74 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations increased 12 points to 74 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel. A year ago the rate was 46 per cent.

"Steel backlogs and production," continues the report, "soared during the week in one of the most active markets ever experienced by the industry. Late in the week reaffirmation of prices on most finished steel goods for next quarter delivery gave promise of tempering the buying rush at least to a moderate degree.

"Producers are pressing additional mill facilities into service as rapidly as possible, and further gains in operations are indicated for this week. Fourth quarter ingot production appears likely to be the largest for that period in history.

Mostly Domestic Orders

"The surge of steel buying in a sense cannot be considered a war boom, since it has come largely from domestic consumers. However, an important factor behind the urgency of buyers to cover future needs has been the fear that the European situation would result in higher prices or would cause export orders to lengthen mill deliveries.

"Producers have quelled expectations of an immediate advance in quotations on principal steel products with the announcement that present prices will apply on shipments through the remainder of this year. This action was taken in the face of a rapidly rising scrap market and sharp advances in prices of certain ferro-alloys and other raw materials.

"Export inquiries continue heavy, principally from neutral countries, but business actually placed so far has been relatively light. Large orders from belligerents, except possibly for pig iron and semifinished steel, are not expected for a number of months. Outstanding in the latter is an inquiry from the British government for 200,000 tons of steel, principally semifinished.

"The automobile industry is pressing for shipments of materials and parts. Assemblies rose 14,380 units to 26,865 last week, largest output in nearly two months.

"Tin plate demand has quickened, although usually the trend is downward at this time. Foreign demand is active, but some producers have withdrawn from the export market. Tin plate production is up 8 points to 68 per cent."

Scrap Prices Rise

Scrap markets have stiffened abruptly in all districts, with heavy melting steel up $3 at Pittsburgh and $2 at Chicago. Steel's price composite jumped $2.04 last week to $17.83, highest in two years.

Nearly all steelmaking districts participated in the latest rise in production. Gains include 15 points to 70 per cent at Pittsburgh, 16 points to 67 at Chicago, 18 points to 75 at Youngstown and 15 points to 83 at Cleveland.

Other increases were 6 points to 86 at Wheeling, 6½ points to 67 at Buffalo, 10 points to 80 at Birmingham, 11 points to 57 in eastern Pennsylvania, 5 points to 75 in New England and 11 points to 68 at Cincinnati. Detroit held at 99 per cent and St. Louis was unchanged at 62.

Heavy Purchasing Of U. S. Baby Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said it sold $19,421,145 worth of United States (baby) savings bonds in the first 12 days of the month, despite heavy selling of the big Government bonds on the open market after European war broke out.

Sales in the 12 days were $5,200,000 more than in the same period last year.

Previously issued baby bonds presented for redemption during the 12 days totaled $4,066,865, which was equal to two-tenths of one per cent of the total baby bonds outstanding on Aug. 31. This percentage redemption was said to be exactly the same as in the first 12 days of September last year.

Willys-Overland Head Sees Export Gains Due to War

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph W. Frazer, President of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., said he believed the European war would help the company's export business.

In an interview Mr. Frazer said, "I think the war will help our export business in view of the fact our greatest competition comes from cars made in Germany, Italy, and England."

Last year, he said, the company did an export business of about $8,0000,000.

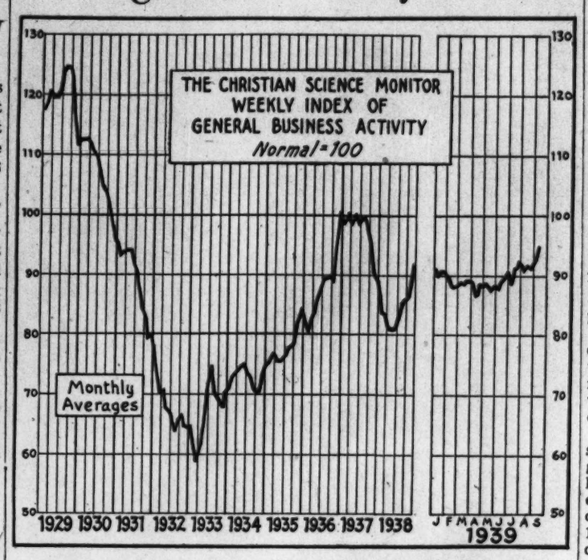
South America, which took substantial numbers of German-made automobiles, will probably now turn to the United States for cars, he said.

Mathieson New Head Of Winnipeg Grain Mart

WINNIPEG (CP)—G. S. Mathieson, Assistant Manager of Norris Grain Company, Limited, was elected president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for the year 1939-40. He succeeds John W. Horn who was given a two-year term on the council of the exchange.

Vice-Presidents elected for 1939-40 are C. Gordo Smith and Stewart A. Searle.

Monitor Index of Business Highest in Nearly 2 Years



Advancing sharply in the week ended Sept. 9, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity topped the high level of 1938 and reached the highest point since October, 1937. On Sept. 9, the index registered 95.0 (prel.) compared with 93.1 on Sept. 2, and 85.0 on Sept. 10, 1938.

Decreases were reported for the power production and miscellaneous freight carloadings figures for the week reflecting the Labor Day shutdowns, but they were smaller than looked for on a seasonal basis and the adjusted indexes for these two components rose substantially.

The sharpest gain was recorded in the bank debits index, which rose to a new high level for this year.

Gains in the more general indicators of business activity included in the index reflected gains in numerous individual lines of activity. Steel ingot production rose sharply during the past week mounting 12 points to 74 per cent of capacity.

Automobile production fulfilled expectations jumping sharply its new model schedules. Further gains in building were reported and substantial increases in textile and shoe production were noted.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the sharpest gain in wholesale commodity prices since 1932, carrying the index to the highest level since last September.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sep. 9,* 1939	Sep. 2, 1939	Sep. 10, 1938
Bk debits outside NYC	92.7	89.2	80.2
Elec pow production	98.9	98.2	91.4
Combined index	95.0	93.1	85.0
Misc carloadings	89.2	86.8	77.0

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week made virtually no net gain. It almost duplicated the gains of the war's first week, then lost them again. Volume, too, fell off, the market began the familiar "rotation" process of switching from one group to another, the "war babies" lost favor to the "war orphans," and the market looked tired.

The vertical rise in commdities came to an end and levelled off, the high-grade bond market recovered enough strength to stand on its own feet and in general all the markets showed evidence that people were beginning to take sober second thought and survey the outlook a little more calmly.

There were numerous second thoughts—and less bullish ones. After all, the Congressional session beginning Thursday may not simply take off the embargo on munitions and go home. Maybe the session will be expanded into one of historic importance. The simple lifting of the embargo may be strenuously filibustered. There may be threats of anti-profiteering laws against industrial concerns, of price-fixing propositions, and of other methods to take the profit out of the European war. Industry has already begun to show signs of an intention to go mighty slow in capitalizing the war, as indicated by the continuance of present steel prices into the fourth quarter, continuance of rayon and many chemical prices, and efforts by nonferrous metal companies to curb the price rise.

War Orders Lacking

Moreover, no war orders have appeared yet of slightest importance. The tremendous increase in domestic orders has apparently been a product of sentiment, in which the war has been merely a catalyst to precipitate replenishment of empty shelves in this country—including the pantry shelves of housewives. The substantial volume of foreign orders has come solely from non-belligerents.

And in fact it looks as though, for some months anyway, the principal expansion of our foreign market will be into the vacuums created by the cutting off of belligerent exports. Germany particularly had a large foreign business in coal, electrical machinery, machine tools, chemicals, and even automobiles. These markets—or part of them—fall to us.

Some of Germany's customers won't be immediately able to buy the same amount from us, for under the excessively clever German blocked-mark and aski arrangement they had already paid for considerable future imports with delivery of oil, coffee, cotton, etc., and now they have nothing to show for it except aski marks, which are blocked credits in Berlin. The volume of telephone and telegraph business with South America, an advance indication of business, has stepped up as much as 50 per cent in some lines in the past fortnight, but it may be some time before the business materializes.

Orders from the Allies may be slower in coming than in 1914. Britain's Empire supplies of raw materials are vastly increased over 1914, for Britain has been working on the "self-sufficiency" principle as well as the Continental powers in the last 10 years. As has been said before on this page, world economy has been on a semi-war basis for several years now; back in 1937 the justification given for the brief uprush in commodities was military preparation.

Position of France

France, moreover, is in no such economic plight as in 1914; at that time her industrialized areas were over-run; now they aren't. The war stimulated the development of industry in southern France and the development continued after the war. Belgium, in addition, is a highly industrialized little country whose industrial capacity in 1914 was shut off from the Allies but now is available.

So the stock market had reason to pause, and also the commodity markets. The only commodity markets which consistently advanced last week were those in which stocks or potential production are actually short. There are such. The inventory of hides—raw, in process, and finished—is at unusually low levels in relation to demand. The inventory of wool is low and the Australian clip from which we normally fill our needs is all taken over by Britain. Japan's war in China has cut the silk output. These three commodities made gains; but they were only enough to average off the declines in other commodities, such as cotton, sugar, and rubber, in which supply or potential supply is plentiful. After the uprush in the first week of the war, the commodity market, as might have been expected, has reverted to its normal selectiveness and discrimination. As usual, some were up and some were down.

A 'Real' Bull Market

There seems no doubt, however, that this is a bull market. The New York Times' 50-stock index has now passed the peak of last November, which was the top of the 1938 bull market. The Dow-Jones' index of industrial shares has virtually reached the November level. The rails have "confirmed" the industrials, and to judge by the upturn in rail carloadings, there is justification for further betterment in the rails.

The last two weeks' upturn in the business indices has taken some of them also through the last November peak. And there is that theory of the 1929-1939 triangle having been broken on the upside. It all adds up to a bull market and to the probability that this recession, even if it may look bad for a time, is a buying opportunity. Likewise the current firmness in the high-grade bond market might be a selling opportunity. Excess reserves rose to $5,270,000,000, up $300,000,000. This is not only a new peak but nearly a record rise for a single week. But meantime the demand for commercial loans increases.

The war keeps on upsetting 1914 precedents. The share markets rose instead of dropping; sterling dropped instead of rising; the real war, in the West, began as a war of position instead of one of movement. More upsets seem likely.

Polls indicate that the have-nots among us are more in favor of entering the war on the Allied side than the haves; Washington is more inclined to war than Wall Street; employees are more inclined to it than employers. Surprises are still to come, this very week.

Federal Reserve Board Sees Sharp Business Upswing

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial activity increased sharply in the first half of September along with the upswing in basic commodity prices and stock quotations.

Manufacturing activity already had advanced substantially before the outbreak of the war in Europe. The Board said its seasonally adjusted index of industrial production rose in August to 102 per cent of the 1923-25 advance from 101 per cent in July.

Operations of manufacturers increased further in the first half of this month, the board said, but mineral production slumped owing to temporary shutdowns in output of crude petroleum.

Production of iron and steel swelled somewhat further in August and rose briskly in the first half of September. Steel ingot production reached 70 per cent of capacity in the week ending Sept. 16, compared with about 63 per cent early in the month.

Output of plate glass increased sharply. Production of non-durable manufactures gained in August, reflecting mainly increased activity at cotton and woolen textile mills. At meat-packing establishments activity dropped less than seasonally, while flour mills, where output has been recently high, did not record the usual large seasonal increase.

Shoe production rose seasonally, as did coal mine output.

Department store sales rose more than seasonally from July to August. The Board's adjusted index gained from 68 to 89 per cent of the 1923-25 average and was at about the level reached toward the end of last year. Variety store sales were steady.

The general level of wholesale commodity prices, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, rose 3.1 points, and in the week ending Sept. 9 was at 78.4 per cent of the 1926 average, about the same as a year ago.

Crop prospects showed some improvement on Sept. 1 over a month earlier, the Agriculture Department reported. It said indications were that production of all leading crops except cotton would be average or above average in volume.

Commercial loans of city banks increased in August and the first half of September, the Reserve Board reported.

U. S. Arms Exports Total $58,499,588 In First 8 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—This country's arms export business, which has been curtailed recently by the prohibition of shipments to the nations at war in Europe, amounted to $58,499,588 in the first eight months of this year, a State Department report showed.

France took $15,661,318.08 of this and Great Britain $21,159,427.58. Total arms export licenses obtained by France amounted to much more, but $56,702,063.31 of her orders, mostly for fighting planes, were not filled during the period.

Shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war to all the countries fighting in Europe have been banned by a Presidential proclamation issued under the Neutrality Act. President Roosevelt has called Congress into special session next Thursday to consider repealing the arms embargo provision of that statute.

Tin Output Quota Is Again Boosted

LONDON (AP) — The International Tin Control Committee has boosted permissible output quotas for the second time since the outbreak of the war. At the same time, the British Ministry of Supply announced it would control the tin price at £230 a ton—about $926.90.

"In modification of the communique issued September 12," said the international body's announcement, "the International Tin Committee has fixed the quota for the third quarter of 1939 at 100 per cent of the standard tonnages."

On September 12, the output quotas for the third quarter were boosted to 80 per cent of the standard tonnages from 60 per cent. The statement still left open the question of fourth quarter quotas.

Steel Firms to Maintain Prices in Fourth Quarter

CLEVELAND (AP) — American Steel & Wire Co., subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corp., announced it would maintain present base prices on its products for the fourth quarter of 1939.

Present quotations will be retained, the announcement said, on hot rolled rods, manufacturers' wires, cold rolled strip and commodity strip for shipment up to and including Dec. 31, 1939 for delivery and consumption in the United States.

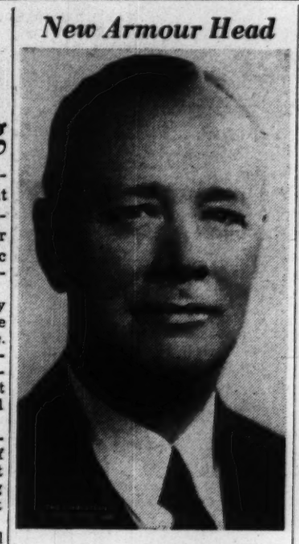
A similar announcement was made by Carnegie-Illinois Steel, leading subsidiary of U. S. Steel.

Copperweld Steel Plans A New $2,000,000 Plant

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Copperweld Steel Company of near-by Glassport, makers of a patented wire, will erect a new $2,000,000 electric steel plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons of alloy steel a year, the Post-Gazette says.

The mill is expected to be constructed at Glassport.

New Armour Head



George A. Eastwood

Elected President of Armour & Company. He succeeds Robert H. Cabell, who resigned. Mr. Eastwood has been Executive Vice-President of the company.

Eastwood Sees Food Trade Not Affected By War for a While

CHICAGO (AP)—George A. Eastwood, new president of Armour & Company, believes the European war will have relatively little effect upon the food industry in the United States unless the fighting continues for two or more years.

The small, wiry successor to Robert H. Cabell as head of one of the nation's largest businesses said in an interview that he considered American industry's chief advantage in the present crisis "the experience of a comparatively recent war."

"In the last war," he said, "the benefits to the meat packing industry were slight during the first couple of years. A sharp upturn in business got under way in 1916, but the full effects of it didn't become apparent until 1917 and 1918, and even 1919.

"The food industry is not affected in war time to the same degree as other industries—steel, for example. During a war people eat only a little more than they do in normal periods, whereas the products of the steel mills and many other industries are destroyed and must be replaced, this process often repeating itself numerous times. However, I should say that the story of the past indicates an ultimately greater demand for meat products than exists now."

"On the basis of what we should have learned in the last war," he continued, "we should be very cautious about taking any steps which might lead us into this war."

Lumber Men Oppose Increase in Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration announced that the National Retail Lumber Dealers Association had gone on record against "any unjustifiable increase" in building material prices.

Roger Finkbine, President of the association, telegraphed the statement to Federal Housing Administrator Stewart Macdonald.

Industrial Stocks Of Raw Materials Lowest in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Manufacturers' inventories of raw materials fell about 1 per cent in volume in July, continuing the decline that began in the spring of 1938, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The cumulative decline, which has amounted to 19 per cent in the space of 15 months, brought the Conference Board's Index of Raw Materials down to 94 (1936=100), the lowest point in the six-year period covered by the Index.

Industrial inventories of semi-finished goods also declined about 1 per cent, marking a drop of 9 per cent from the 1938 peak, but the volume of these stocks remains about 11 per cent higher than the 1936 average.

Finished goods in the hands of manufacturers rose only seven-tenths of one per cent from June to July, despite the fact that industrial production continued to advance.

New orders and shipments of manufacturing industry declined sharply from June to July, according to reports received by the Conference Board directly from 169 large and small manufacturing concerns.

A summary of the reports of 82 companies reveals that the value of new orders in July fell 16 per cent below that in June. There was a gain of 21 per cent, however, as compared with July, 1938.

Shipments reported by 157 companies declined 9 per cent in July, but remained 19 per cent greater than a year ago. Unfilled orders rose slightly and were 25 per cent higher than in 1938.

The value of inventories, which was reported by 163 concerns, gained per cent in July, but was 8 per cent lower than a year ago. At the end of July, stocks were equivalent to 3½ months' shipments, compared with 3 1-6 months 'shipments for this sample in June. In July, 1938, stocks were equivalent to more than 4½ months' shipments at the rate of business then prevailing.

Orders for Tools Decrease in July

CLEVELAND (AP)—The National Machine Tool Builders Association announced its index of machine tool orders declined to 206.5 in August from July's 230.9. It was the fourth consecutive month the index, which takes 1926 shipments to represent 100, held above 200. It compared with 120.9 in August, 1938.

"A considerable slackening of foreign orders received during the month contributed to the 10 per cent drop in volume of new business as compared to July," the association said.

BLACKSTONE
SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington St., Boston
Write for Folder, "Banking by Mail"
Interest Begins
SEPT. 21

"Yes, Tommie, that milk has passed lots of tests—"

"—like your tests in school, Tommie, only harder. To begin with, the cows have to be very fine cows to give really good milk, and the barns have to be as clean as Mother's shiny kitchen. The dairy where the milk is bottled has to be *spotless*. Even when everybody knows that all these things are just right, the purity of the milk is tested over and over again by chemists. And there's another reason for knowing that *this* milk is good . . . your Mother ordered it from an advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor!"

Dairy Products for Every Meal

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Spending Program Seen Aiding Heavy Industries Most

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Money spent by the Federal Government under the present emergency would go more to heavy industries than to consumer industries, which have been the major benefactors of New Deal spending programs of past years, according to Poor's Stock Reports in analyzing the effects of Federal spending for defense.

Increasing orders, continues the survey, would accrue to the steel industry. A greater demand would arise also for the nonferrous metals. Building materials would be needed in large quantities. Railroad traffic would rise, as would the demand for electric power, for petroleum and coal.

"Production of aircraft, already at peak levels, would be still further increased. War preparedness would call for substantial Governmental expenditures for heavy chemicals, for industrial machinery of most all types, and for trucks.

"Despite the initial shock, the near-term implications of a general European war are bullish, so far as they apply to the outlook for domestic business activity," states the analysis.

"The long-term out-look, so far as the ultimate effects are concerner, could not be blacker. It might well mean the end of European civilization as we know it. However, the only constructive policy possible for the investor is to accept conditions as they unfold, and to profit if possible by shorter-term developments. As has been the case in the past, selling of securities on the break of war news is likely to involve more risk of loss than following a policy of retention.

"It is too early to determine accurately the effects of war on earnings of different corporations. Much will depend upon the policies which develop in Washington.

"Future steps in the direction of taxing corporate earnings will have a significant bearing on profit possibilities from war business. Profit margin restrictions on Government orders given under contract will also be important. Governmental restrictions on business enterprise will naturally increase, but this does not mean that business must be profitless."

Canada's Mineral Output Above 1938

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's mineral production during the first six months of 1939 was valued at $217,728,702, an increase of 4.3 per cent compared with the 1938 total of $208,779,921, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Continued expansion in the gold mining industry was largely responsible for the increase, the bureau said. Several of the base metals and non-metallic minerals were produced in smaller volume than during the first six months of 1938.

Metals as a group were valued at $164,959,577 against $157,124,764; fuels, including coal, natural gas and crude petroleum, totaled $32,663,732 against $31,985,676; non-metallic minerals $9,525,977 against $8,925,393, and the structural materials group $10,579,425 against $10,744,088.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	12.44	13.23
Affiliated F Inc	3.82	4.18
Amerex Hold	13.375	16.875
Am Business Shrs	3.55	3.93
Am Gen Equip Inc	.45	.51
Am Ins Stocks	4.00	4.50
Boston Fund	16.09	17.30
British Type Inv	.33	.48
Broad St Inv	24.36	26.05
Bullock Fund	14.50	15.875
Can Inv Fund	3.45	3.90
Century Shrs Tr	23.29	25.04
Chain St Inv	16.57	17.67
Dividend Shrs	1.29	1.42
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.96	19.29
Eaton & Howard Fd F	12.41	13.32
Equity Corp $3 pf	29.50	30.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	19.55	21.05
Fund Investors Inc	18.44	20.05
Gen Capital	31.18	33.53
Gen Investors Tr	4.84	5.28
Incorp Investors Tr	17.88	19.22
Joomis-Sayles 2nd Fd	36.50	36.50
Maryland Fund	5.20	5.75
Mass Invest Tr	21.25	22.85
Mutual Invest	11.29	12.34
Nation Wide Voting	1.32	1.47
New England Fund	13.49	14.54
Old Colony Tr Assoc	16.75	18.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.43	.48
Putnam Fund	14.51	15.52
Quarterly Income Shrs	8.87	9.77
Railway & Light Sec	10.50	12.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	94.25	
Repub Invest Fund	.27	.30
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	4.00	5.50
Spencer Trask Fund	15.78	16.73
Stand Util Inc	.55	.59
State Street Invest	82.00	84.00
Trustee Am Bk "B"	.57	.63
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.87	.97
US El St & P Voting	.95	
Wellington Fund	14.50	15.93
World Investment Tr	3.74	4.15

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.375	6.125
Corp Tr Shrs 4 A mod. acc mod	2.95	
Cumulative Tr Sh	5.14	
Depos Br Sh N Y "A"	1.65	
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.80	
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.49	
Diversified Tr C	3.95	
Diversified Tr D	6.10	6.85
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.10	4.70
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.25	5.98
Nation Wide Sec	3.76	
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	46.25	
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.43	
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.92	
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.87	
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.61	
Repres Tr Shrs	10.79	11.29
Super of Am Tr AA	2.57	
US Elect Lt & Pow "A"	15.625	
US Elect Lt & Pow "B"	2.24	

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.25	3.00
First Boston Corp	12.25	12.75
Schoellkopf Hutton & Pom	1.75	2.00

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks	Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	28.96	28.49	S-1	28.95	29.45
B-2	21.97	24.04	S-2	13.74	15.12
B-3	14.47	15.90	S-3	11.41	12.62
B-4	6.74	7.49	S-4	4.48	50.4
		Preferred Stocks			
K-1	14.12	15.51	K-2	10.00	11.08

Bank of France

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Sept. 8, (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 97,266, unchanged; balances abroad 196, decrease 3; discounted commercial bills—France 18,227, increase 3,218; negotiable bills in France 4,330, increase 401; advances against securities 3,824, increase 20; 30-day advances against government securities 2,317, decrease 95; temporary advance to state 20,576, unchanged; circulation 146,149, increase 3,791; total credit to current accounts 20,238, decrease 1,103. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 58.46 per cent compared with 59.42 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3⅜s '43-40 Jne	102.26	102.24	102.24
1 3⅜s '47-43	106.28	106.28	106.28
1 3¼s '46-44	106.29	106.29	106.29
20 4s '54-44	111.1	110.31	111.1
66 2⅜s 47-45	104.29	104.24	104.25
15 3¾s 56-45	110.19	110.19	110.19
30 3¼s 49-46	106.21	106.21	106.21
4 4¼s 52-47	115.27	115.27	115.27
2 2s 47	100.12	100.12	100.12
9 2¾s 51-48	103.8	103.8	103.8
29 2½s 48	102.26	102.26	102.26
26 3¼s 52-49	106.28	106.28	106.28
72 2½s 53-49	100.24	100.12	100.12
51 2¾s 52-50	103.18	100.10	100.15
102 2¾s 54151	102.6	102.5	102.5
25 3s 55-51	105.6	105.6	105.6
6 3s 55-51 reg	105.1	105.1	105.1
94 2¾s 60-55	102.18	102.16	102.18
1 2¾s 60-55 reg	102.12	102.12	102.12
3 2¾s 59-56	101.13	101.12	101.13
12 2¾s 63-58	101.11	101.10	101.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

12 3s 47-42	103.12	103.10	103.12
10 2¾s 47-42	102.15	102.15	102.15
29 3¼s 64-44	104.18	104.15	104.18
7 3s 39-44	104.6	104	104

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	103.13	103.13	103.13
10 1½s 47-45	98.24	98.24	98.24

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	101½	101½	101½
3 Adams Exp 4½s46 st	104	104	104
13 Alleghany cv 5s 44	78¼	78	78¼
2 Alleg cv 5s '50	48	48	48
29 Alleghany 5s2'50	39½	38½	38½
22 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110½	110	110¼
13 Am&For P5s 2030	57	56½	56½
51 Am&GChem 5½s '49	100¾	100¾	100½
3 Am Int 5½s'49	101½	101	101½
22 Am T&T 5½s'43	109	108⅝	108¼
31 Am T&T 3¼s'66	100½	100	100½
22 Am T&T 3¼s'61	101	100¾	100¾
10 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106	105½	105½
10 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34½	34½	34½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	93½	93⅜	93⅜
1 Arm Del 4s '57	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
6 Arm Del 4s '55	95½	95¼	95¼
37 AT&SF 4s '95	103⅛	102⅞	102¾
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-''	93	93	93
2 A C Line cit 4s '52	66½	66½	66½
26 Atl Refin 4s '53	99¼	98¼	98¼
1 AugAutocv4½s '39	22	22	22
10 Baid Loco 5s '40 st	100½	100¼	100½
15 B&O rfg 6s '95	30	29¼	29¼
16 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	68	68	68
65 B&O rfg 5s '95	28	27½	27½
21 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	28	27½	27½
11 B&O 5s '96 F	27¾	27½	27½
17 B&O 5s '96 F ct	28⅛	27½	27½
12 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
76 B&O cv 4½s '60	16½	16	16¼
28 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	16¼	15¾	16
23 B&O 1st 4s '48	64½	63½	64½
1 B&O T C 4s '59	49¼	49¼	49¼
19 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
7 Beth St 4¼s '65 60	104⅜	104	104
16 Beth St 3¾s '66	100	99½	99½
50 Beth Stl 3½s '52	111	110½	110¾
10 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	96½	96½	96½
8 Boston&Me 5s '67	26	25½	25¾
4 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	31½	30¼	31½
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	36½	35¼	35¼
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	57	57	57
56 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73	70¼	72⅜
10 BklyQnsCo&SBcn 5s '41	36	36	36
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	108	108
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	100	100	100
1 Buf R&P 4½s 57	39	39	39
1 Buf C R&N 5s '34	63¼	63¼	63¼
7 Bush Term 5s '55	46½	46	46
8 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97	96⅞	96⅞
4 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	96⅛	96⅛	96¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	96¼	94	94
17 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	99¼	94	94
17 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	97	96	97
5 Can Nat Ry 3¾s '55	96	96	96
17 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	94	91	91
17 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	94¼	92	92
14 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	93	91	91
15 Can Nor 6½s '46	106⅜	104	104
6 Can Pac 5s '44	100	100	100
6 Can Pac 5s '54	75	75	75
4 Can Pac 4½s '60	67	67	67
10 Can Pac 4s perp	60	60	60
4 Caro C & O 6s '52	108	107½	107½
3 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	53⅜	53	53
1 ChampionPaCF4¼s'50	102	102	102
2 C&O 4½s '92	117	117	117
4 C & O 3½s '96D	93¼	93	93¼
12 C&O rfg 3½s '96 ct	101½	101½	101½
17 Chi & Alton 3s '49	10½	10	10
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	92½	92¼	92½
5 CB&Q 4½s '77	87¼	87¼	87¼
11 CB&Q gen 4½s'58	92	92	92
4 CB&Q 4s ID '49	98½	98½	98½
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	95¾	95½	95½
12 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17	17	17
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	17	17	17
1 Chi Gt West 4s '59	21	20¾	20¾
2 Chi T & L 5s '66	4¼	4¼	4¼
3 Chi LS&E 4½s '69	111	111	111
25 ChiSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	7¾	7¾
20 ChiSP&O 4½ 5s 2000	7	7	7
17 ChiSP 4½s 89C	27½	27	27
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	15½	15½	15½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9¾	9¾	9¾
15 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	15¾	15	15½
4 Chi&NW 4½s 49	4¼	4	4
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8¼	8¼	8¼
17 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8¾	8¼	8¾
6 Chi & NW 4s 87	14	14	14
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	6½	6½	6½
1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3½	3½	3½
1 CRI & P 4s 34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	101¼	100¾	100¾
4 Ch St P M 4½s 62	93	93	93
2 Ch & Ind 4s 52	90½	90½	90½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	58½	58½	58½
1 Cin Un Term 3½s 71	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Cin Un Term 3¾s 69	105½	105½	105½
2 CCC&StL 4½s 77	56	56	56
2 Clev UnTerm 5½s '72	87	87	87
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78¾	78	78¾
2 Col FtWt 5s '70	73½	73½	73½
9 Col & So 4½s 80	35½	35	35½
5 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	100	100	100
5 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	100	100	100
6 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98¾	98	98
1 Col Ry PwrCL 4s 65	10½	10	10
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
104 Comwlth Edcv3½s 58	114⅛	113¾	113¾
15 Con Edis 3¼s 46	104	104	104
10 Con Edis 3½s 58	103¼	103¼	103¼
16 Con Edis 3½s '58	100⅞	100⅜	100⅝
14 Con Edis 3½s '56	101¾	101	101
19 Con Oil cv 2½s '51	104¼	103¾	103¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s 65	103½	103½	103½
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	99¼	98¾	98¾
14 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s'48	112	111¾	112
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35¼	34	34½
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	46	46	46
46 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	66¼	65½	65½
4 D&RG 4s '36	10½	10½	10½
1 D&RG West 5s '55	3¾	3¾	3¾
11 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	3¾	3¾	3¾
4 D&RG West 5s '78	7	7	7
20 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105½	105	105
1 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
64 Erie rfg 5s '67	15	14¼	14¼
40 Erie rfg 5s '75	14⅞	14⅝	14¾
1 Erie 1st 4s '9	45	45	45
41 Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	20½	20½
5 Erie cv 4s '53	19¾	19¼	19¼
4 Erie & Jer 6s '55	44¼	44¼	44¼
2 FairbksMorse 4s '56	103	103	103
2 Fed Lt & T 6s 54B	100	100	100
47 FirestoneCAR21s '48	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞
1 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	59	59	59
29 Gen Stl Cast5½s '49	64½	67	67¼
9 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101⅛	101	101
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98¾	98½	98½
8 Gt Nor 4¼s '70	83½	83	83½
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	83½	83½	83½
79 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105⅞	105	105
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	92	91¾	91¾
4 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	100	100	100
6 Hocking V 4½s '99	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	71½	71½	71½
19 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	40⅝	38¾	38¾
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48½	48	48¼
1 Hud&Man 5s 57	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 Illinois Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53	53	53
16 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	48½	48¼	48¼
14 IC&CSL&LO 5s '63 A	51½	51½	51½
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	49¾	49	49¾
5 Ill Steel 4½s '40	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
2 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	95	95	95
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
54 Interb R Tr 7s '32	64	61½	63½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	60	60	60
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	31	31	31
113 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	66¼	65	66¼
5 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 ct	64¾	64	64¾
15 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	93¾	93¾	93½
19 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	17	17	17
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	73⅝	73⅜	73⅝
6 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	73	72¼	72¼
1 Int Mer Mar 4s '52	4	4	4
1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	90	90	90
8 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	78½	78½	78½
13 Int T&T 4½s '52	49¾	48½	49½
49 Int T&T 5s '55	52	51½	52
7 KCFt S&Mem 4s '36	32¾	32	32
1 KCFt S&M 4s '36 ct	31	31	31
3 K C Term 4s 60	105¼	105	105
2 Keith (B F) 6s'46	100	100	100
2 Kings Co El 5s '54	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Koppers Co 4s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Kresge Found 4s'45	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 Kresge Found 3½s'47	101	100¾	101
1 Lac Gas 5s '53	51	51	51
1 Las Gas 5½s'60 D	50½	50½	50½
1 Leh C&N 4½s'54A	55	55	55
7 Leh Val 5s '54	48½	48½	48½
1 Leh Val 6s 2003 asd	19	19	19
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd reg	14	14	14
10 Liggett&M 5s'51	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
1 Lion Oil CV 4½s'52	104½	104½	104½
6 Loews 3¼s'46 unst	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	105½	105½	105½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	86	86	86
1 Lorillard Co 5s'51	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
3 Louisville&Nas 5s '69	82	81	81
12 Louis&N un 4s '40	100⅛	100	100
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	49½	49½	49½
91 Manhat Ry 4s '90	67¼	66	66¾
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	64¾	63¾	64¾
3 Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2031	34	34	34
12 Marion StShov½s'47	72	68½	72
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	109	109	109
6 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	94	93¼	94
2 M&St L '49	2	2	2
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	2	2	2
14 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8	8	8
19 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	21½	21	21
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '62	7	7	7
1 M-K-Tex 4½s '67	9½	10	10
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	21	21	21
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	33¼	32½	32½
16 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	21	19½	19½
1 Mo Pac cv 5s'52 '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
13 Mo Pac 5s '77F	14½	14¼	14¼
5 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14½	14¼	14¼
7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Mob&O 1st cs 6s '47	18½	18½	18½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Mohawk&Mal 4s '91	50	50	50
4 MonWPa PubSv6s '65	106⅝	106½	106⅝
2 Mor&Essex 5s '55	42½	42	42
3 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36⅞	36½	36½
1 Mor&Essex 3s 2000	46½	45	45
11 Nassau El 4s '51	40¾	39¾	40¾
16 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	102	101¾	101¾
6 Nat Distillers 5s '49	99½	98¾	98¾
30 Natl Steel 3s '65	97	96⅝	97
5 N Eng RR 5s '45	24	24	24
12 N Eng RR 4s '45	24	24	24
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	119¼	119¼	119¼
4 N Eng T&T 4½s '61B	117⅞	117½	117½
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	106	106	106
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	70	70	70
5 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	104½	104½	104½
1 N Orl Term 4s '53	68	68	68
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	34½	34½	34½
1 NY & Erie 1st 4s '47	87	87	87
38 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63½	62¼	62½
54 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58¾	56¼	56½
16 NYC cn 4s '98	63½	63	63
14 NYC 3¾s '46	75⅝	75	75⅝
32 St L S 4½s'78	10½	9¾	10
1 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	9¾	9¾	9¾
19 St L S F 4s '50 A	10¾	10	10
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	10	10	10
4 St L SW 1st 4s '89	61	61	63
StPaul UnDep 5s'72	113	113	113
SA&A Pass 4s '43	57	57	57
15 San Ant Pub Svc 4s'63	101¼	101	101
20 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8¾	7¾	8¼
11 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7¾	7½	7¾
5 Sea A L 4s '50 st	11¼	11¼	11¼
6 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	5½	5½	5½
10 Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	3½	3¼	3¼
26 Shell Un 2½s'54	90⅜	90½	90½
4 Silesian-Am 7s '41	24	23	23
20 Skelly Oil 4s '51	100½	100	100½
15 Socony Vac Oil 3s'64	98⅜	98¾	98¾
7 So Bell T&H23¼s '62	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2 So Bell T&T 3s '79	96½	96½	96½
2 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106½	106	106
2 So Cal Gas 4s '65	106	106	106
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	94	94	94
36 Sou Pac 4½s'68	48½	47¼	47¼
35 Sou Pac 4½s'81	48¼	47¼	47¼
49 So Pac 4½s'49	48¼	47¾	47¾
2 So Pac clt 4s'49	48¾	48¾	48¾
12 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51	50½	50½
11 South Ry 6½s'56	79	77¾	77¾
9 South Ry gen 6s'56	73½	71¾	71¾
69 South Ry gen 4s'56	57½	57¼	57¼
13 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	99⅝	99	99⅜
1 S W Gas&El 4s '60	104¾	104¼	104¼
25 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	100	99¼	99½
40 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	98½	97¾	97¾
5 Stud Bak 6½s'45	90	90	90
5 T RR A St L 4s 53	102	102	102
31 Tex Corp 3½s 51	104¾	104⅜	104¾
13 Tex Corp 3s 59	98¼	98½	98½
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79	84½	84½	84½
16 Tex&Pac Ae aj 5s 56	84½	84½	84½
1 Third Ave 4s 60	43¾	43¾	42¾
15 TideWatAsCo 0 3½s52	101⅞	101¾	101¾
11 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	104⅝	104¼	104½
18 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	110	110	110
2 Un Pac 2½s 71	91¾	91¾	91¾
18 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103¾	103¼	103¾
5 Un Pac 3½s 70	90¾	90¾	90¾
Un-Cig-Wm Strs 5s52	66¾	66¾	66¾
1 Unit Drug 5s 50	76½	76	76½
96 US Steel 3½s 48	103¼	102⅞	103
1 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	84	84	84
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'44	96¾	96	96
4 Utah P&L 5s'44	98¾	98½	98¾
15 Vandaium 5s '41	110½	109	110½
7 Va Elk Pow 3½s'68	102	101¾	102
38 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	102¾	102	102
4 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	10	10	10
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	20	20	20
17 Wabash 5s '80 D	10	9¾	9¾
16 Wabash 5s '76 B	10	9¾	9¾
12 Wabash 4½s'78C	10	9½	10
10 Walwrth 4s '55	63½	62	62½
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	28¼	28¼	28¼
6 Westch Lt 3½s'67	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Westn Md 5½s'77A	88	88	88
26 Western Un 5s '60	73½	71½	71½
9 Western Un 4½s '50	70	67¾	68
14 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	95½	95	95
5 Wilkes B&R 5s '42	9½	9¼	9¼
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	98½	98½	98½
10 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s '47	98	97½	97½
5 Wis Cen & S&D'36ct	7½	7½	7½
26 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝
23 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102	102	102
30 Youngst S&T 4s '48	111⅞	111¼	111⅜

Foreign Bonds

10 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	46½	46	46
2 Adriatic El 7s '52	37	36	36
2 Antioquia 7s '45 A	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Antioquia 7s '45 B	11¾	11¾	11¾
2 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	10¾	10¼	10¾
2 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	10¾	10¾	10¾
11 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	74¾	74¼	74½
10 Argentine 4s '72 Jo	75¾	74¾	75¼
31 Argentine 4½s'48	92	91⅝	91⅝
3 Argentine 4½s'71	85¾	85¾	85¾
11 Australia 5s '55	63	62½	63
17 Australia 5s '57	62½	61	61
3 Australia 4½s'56	62	60	60
2 Austria 7s '57	6	6	6
6 Belgium 7s '55	93¼	91	91
1 Belgium 6½s '49	90	87	87
12 Belgium 6s '55	90	87	87
5 Berl City El 6½s '51	7	7	7
17 Brazil 6½s '26-57	10¼	10	10
4 Brazil 6½s'27-57	10½	10¼	01½
4 Breda,Ernes 7s '54	69	68	68

New Envoy

© Harris & Ewing

Loring C. Christie

New Minister from Canada to the United States succeeds Sir Herbert Marler, resigned. Mr. Christie has been serving as Counselor to the External Affairs Department in Ottawa.

Convoys for British Shipping Begun

The following reports of losses resulting from sea warfare in the present European conflict are compiled from the Associated Press.

The use of convoys for British merchant ships—a move avoided by Great Britain until 1917 in the last war—was put into operation Sept. 16 by the British Admiralty following unofficial reports that enemy craft had sunk 22 British ships with a total tonnage of 122,843 during the first two weeks of the war.

At the same time increased patrol activity and the Admiralty's cautious announcement that "a number of U-boats have been destroyed," was taken by naval authorities to tell a story of far greater successes than the guarded statement indicated.

Plane and Sub Battle

An unusual battle between a British airplane and a German submarine climaxed the sinking of the British steamer Kafiristan 400 miles off the Irish Coast Sept. 17.

The battle was described by Capt. H. A. Pederson of the U. S. Lines American Farmer, after he reported having rescued 29 survivors of the Kafiristan. He declared that the U-boat which sank the Kafiristan sent up rockets for help for the survivors of the sinking steamer, and an airplane sighted it and bombarded the submarine during the rescue operations.

The submarine replied with machine gun fire, Captain Pederson said, "then disappeared, leaving very white smoke on the surface."

The master of the American rescue ship said the British survivors had cheered the U-boat commander and praised him for "very humane" treatment, particularly his offer to tow them toward Ireland, if they were not picked up quickly. The outcome of the battle remained a mystery.

"Submarine assisted us to locate boats, using rockets, and blinker. Survivors report submarine commander very humane, Captain Pederson reported to the Line office.

"Stood by until we arrived (submarine) also offered towage toward Ireland if not located."

German Freighter Wrecked

Indications that British warcraft might be operating in the North Atlantic reached Berlin Sept. 18 in a report a Norwegian fishing vessel had found two empty lifeboats and wreckage of the German freighter Johannes Molkenbuhr near Trondheim, Norway.

Sub Rescued Crew

The shelling of the British steamer Inverliffey by a German submarine near Le Havre, was recounted by a survivor who was among members of the crew temporarily taken aboard the submarine and then put them into open boats.

[In London the Ministry of Information asserted the Inverliffey was sent down after her master had pointed out to the submarine's commander she was flying the flag of neutral Ireland.]

Crew of the torpedoed British freighter Vancouver City arrived at Liverpool Sept. 16 and reported three fatalities when a U-boat attacked without warning Sept. 14.

Meanwhile neutral shipping continued to be jeopardized as the toll of sinkings reached six. The sinking of the Norwegian motorship Ronda off the Netherlands coast Sept. 13 was the latest violation. Two Americans were among the 17 reported lost. Four other American passengers and 16 seamen were rescued by the Italian freighter Provvidenza and put ashore at Flushing, The Netherlands, after drifting about 56 hours in an open boat.

Another neutral ship, the oil tanker Cheyenne, owned by the Anglo-American Oil Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil of New Jersey, was reported sunk. The company reported that it was its second loss within a week.

Varying reports of fatalities resulting from an explosion aboard the French mine layer Pluton off Casa Blanca, French Morocco, ranged from "damage slight" to losses of upwards to 100. The Pluton, normally carrying 450 mines and 400 officers and men, was thought to be carrying only a partial crew.

The Polish submarine Sep, damaged in an encounter at Gydnia Harbor, was taken to a harbor near Stockholm Sept. 17 with a crew of 67, many of whom were injured.

Ship Registry Changed

HOLYHEAD, England, Sept. 18 (AP)—Owners of three ships whose crews refused to sail under the Eire flag as a matter of loyalty to England made arrangements today to change ports of registration so the British flag could be flown.

At first, the question was raised whether dependents of the crew, if they sailed under the Eire flag, would be entitled to compensation for injury under a compensation scale laid down by the British Board of Trade.

When this issue was settled, spokesman of the sailors brought up the question of loyalty. Eire had adopted a stand of neutrality in the present war.

The vessels are owned by the London, Scotland & Midland Railway and operate over the Irish Sea. They now are registered in Dublin, but have been sailing under the British flag.

No Ship-Holding Protest

WASHINGTON (AP)—State Department officials said Sept. 16 no protests had been made by the United States because of detention of American merchant ships by the British.

Some 70 vessels representing nearly every maritime Nation, are being held under guard off the southeast coast of England while a search is made for contraband cargo.

Officials here said they believed very few of these were American ships although they had received no definite information.

Calmness of Hull's Policy Shown in Report on Athenia

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—With a reticence which illustrated better than any other single event the scrupulous care which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is taking to avoid inflaming American opinion, the State Department announced over the week end that 28 American citizens who sailed on the liner Athenia have not yet been accounted for. The Department "still hopes that other names may be eliminated."

The manner in which the announcement was made transcended in importance the news itself. This was the first list of the missing. The Department heretofore had publicly confined itself to lists of persons known to have survived. Consequently here was potentially the most inflammable item of news, so far as the American people are concerned, since the outbreak of the war and the sinking of the Athenia itself.

Completely Shadowed

The State Department waited until Sunday after the widely read morning newspapers had gone to press, and gave out its news release for the Sunday evening press which is probably the least read of all. Monday morning newspapers could be counted upon to play the news down, once it had been printed by the press of the night before, and a survey of major Eastern newspapers this morning shows that virtually all of them printed the story on an inside page with but a single column headline. The radio press service of Sunday, meanwhile, was preoccupied with the Russian invasion of Poland.

Next as to the wording of the announcement: the Department nowhere stated that the liner was torpedoed; reference was made merely to the "sinking" of the ship. No blame for the sinking was attributed to any nation. No persons on the list were definitely stated to have perished, though this is known at the Department to be the only list which will be issued subject to hoped-for modifications later on.

The press release said: "The Department is unable to state with certainty" the names of Americans on board the Athenia who had been lost.

Finally as to the long delay until the list could be as accurate as possible: two weeks had passed since the ship had sunk. During that period, had the State Department wished to dramatize the incident, or had the Secretary of State been in a belligerent wood, ample opportunity existed to give out gruesome details and capitalize on the loss of innocent American citizens. Instead, the State Department confined itself to honestly stated available facts with a minimum of horror-provoking detail.

Stands for Exact Data

As yesterday's press release declared, the American diplomatic service labored night and day all during this period checking whether Americans on the ship's register actually had sailed and checking with relatives in the United States for news, so that the list of missing was reduced to the smallest possible dimensions to avoid unnecessary distress.

This signal display of caution on the part of the Secretary of State and his staff is not interpreted here as indicating weakness in any way, nor does it bear on the basic question of what share the American people will take in the conflict except to work against a panic psychology in the making up of the public attitude.

In basic policy, Mr. Hull will continue as heretofore to defer to the President and to the Congress. But insofar as the management of American relations and affairs on the high seas is concerned, which is Mr. Hull's direct province, he will not permit reason to give way to stampede nor facts to propaganda.

The Department considers itself supported in its policy relative to the Athenia—at least up to the present writing—by the relative restraint of the German submarine campaign so far as neutral citizens are concerned.

Missing Survivor Of Athenia Found

GARFIELD, N. J. (AP)—William Kurilec tried in vain to keep back the tears when he greeted his wife, Maria, and young daughter, Anna, Athenia survivors who arrived at Hoboken Sept. 18 on the City of Flint. His joy at seeing them for the first time since he visited his native Czechoslovakia six years ago, was not complete because his son, Jan, had been missing since the Athenia went down the night of Sept. 3.

The story told, the parents and Anna started for Garfield in the automobile of Michael Kudla, Mr Kurilec's cousin and steamship agent.

Mr. Kudla stopped off at his Passaic office. A moment later he came rushing out breathless.

Mother and father couldn't believe what he told them: the Cunard White Star Line had informed him Jan had been picked up by a freighter and taken to Glasgow.

"God has answered our prayers quickly," the father said.

U. S. Delays Putting Embargo on Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to prevent the arms embargo from becoming a partisan or a Roosevelt-confidence issue. Thus, when the isolationists began their bombardment last week, reply was not given by Democrats, but by two eminent Republicans, Henry L. Stimpson and Nicholas Murray Butler.

Vandenberg Obstacle

Mr. Roosevelt recognizes that his best hope of success is to keep the issue on a nonpartisan basis. Obstacles to the effort lie in the recent Republican isolationist speeches, particularly that of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who linked together the questions of arms embargo repeal and of 1940. An anti-Roosevelt coalition might command a Congressional majority, as in 1936. A pro-embargo coalition probably would not total a majority in either House if taken on its own merits.

Although numerous Republicans are supporting the President, the isolationist opposition is seeking to take advantage of partisanship to retain the arms embargo, and Mr. Roosevelt's invitations today are his first reply. In the announcement, he emphasized these words from his last radio speech:

"Let me make the simple plea that partisanship and selfishness be adjourned; and that national unity be the thought that underlies all others."

Borah Absent

However, the nonpartisan effort is not helped by the conspicuous absence of isolationist leaders from the conference. Senator Borah is noticeably absent, despite the fact that he is ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Both Messrs. Landon and Knox accepted the invitation "without a moment's hesitation," said Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, today. Mr. Roosevelt added that he was very happy in their acceptance.

The United States' immediate problem today was whether or not to apply the Neutrality Act to Soviet Russia. If the U. S. S. R.'s invasion of Eastern Poland is to be taken as an act of war, then the Neutrality Act should be applied automatically, and the possibility of American munitions reaching any other belligerant through Russia would be cut off. On the other hand, the United States has been loath to apply the Neutrality Act to governments which have not formally declared war, and an American decision that Russia has gone to war might make more difficult the French and British position under the guarantee to fight with Poland against aggression.

The Administration was of course watching events in Europe and Asia with a larger preoccupation, considering how the apparent worsening of the Allied cause in two continents is affecting United States policy. Both sides in the neutrality debate considered that events would help them to previal in the decision on the arms embargo. Isolationists, with Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, in the lead, said the Russian development should strengthen this country's determination to keep out of the conflict in Europe—hence would deter repeal of the arms embargo.

Those advocating repeal of the arms embargo felt that the Allied difficulties were so considerable that Congress would not be likely to add deliberately to them by retaining the embargo. Only time would tell which side is strengthened by these events, it was realized.

Hopeful About Japan

As officials study the Far Eastern situation, they are a little less apprehensive than they were last week. They are hopefully taking the view that the Russo-Japanese truce is only a truce, like several which have previously halted fighting on the Manchurian border, and that it does not imply Japanese return to the Axis, or cleavage to an enlarged Axis.

Landon Glad to Confer

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 18 (AP)—Former Gov. Alf M. Landon will leave for Washington tonight, "glad" of the opportunity to confer with President Roosevelt "in this serious situation."

"When the President called last night, I had no hesitancy whatsoever in accepting his invitation," the 1936 Republican Presidential nominee asserted. "It's not just a sophomoric expression with me to say that politics ends at the water's edge."

"I don't think it would be proper to say anything at this time, (on revision of the Neutrality Act) when the President has called us to Washington for an exchange of views," he explained.

Reich Pledges 'Humane' War

BERLIN, Sept. 18 (AP)—Germany sent a note to France Sept. 16 stating it was determined to abide by the rules of civilized warfare but warned it must be guided by what its opponents do.

The note, transmitted through Sweden, was in reply to a British-French declaration at the beginning of the war setting forth methods by which the Western Allies proposed to conduct the war.

France asked a German answer, which was given in this note.

Germany called attention to the fact that Reichsführer Hitler on Sept. 1 told the Reichstag that the Reich was not warring against women and children. The note emphasized that thereafter Herr Hitler ordered the German Air Force to attack only military objectives.

Germany said it welcomed and applauded the plea by President Roosevelt that the war be conducted as humanely as possible and later told Britain it proposed to abide by the Geneva agreement of 1925 against use of poison gases.

"Germany intends in the future also to abide by the injunction of the Führer to conduct war on principles of chivalry and humanity. But the Reich must reserve the right to avenge with weapons at hand, any violation of humanitarian principles by its opponents.

"In respect to England's determination to wage war on women and children with a hunger blockade, the Reich must answer with means at its disposal to demonstrate realistically to its foes of the methods they use."

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GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2031
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs

General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAFEWAY

Kitchen Craft FLOUR
Certain baking results every time. The finest general household flour that modern mills can produce
SAFEWAY STORES LTD.

WEAR
"SMILE" HATS
SHIRTS—TIES—SOCKS
TOM CAMPBELL'S
SMILE HAT SHOP
10124 JASPER AVENUE

Lumber and Millwork
"Better Lumber at No Extra Cost"
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
SALES AND SERVICE
J. A. Werner Hardware Co.
LIMITED
Estab. 1906
10139 99th Street Phone 22220

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 22836

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED
Hudson's Bay Company
PURE FOOD SECTIONS AT THE BAY
Where foods are a hobby as well as a business

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The "Bay" for FURS
Fine pelts, beautiful workmanship, newest fashions.
The "Bay" label proves the value of your furs.
Furs, Third Floor, The "Bay"
Hudson's Bay Company

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

C. DILNUTT
For Knitted Suits, Woolen Dresses and Tailored Silks

E. M. ISBISTER
Millinery
New Fall Styles in All Shades
309 SMITH STREET Phone 21 922

AFFLECK SHOES LTD.
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Manager, Stan Westmacott
319 PORTAGE AVENUE
Winnipeg's Finest Shoe Store

MILLINERY
Remember the Smart Hat Shop Complete Stock of New Styles
Belle Maloney
Prices Reasonable
474 PORTAGE AVE. PHONE 35959

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 42 877
ESTAB. 1921 C. F. L. 4

SPEIRS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY LIMITED
Bread and Cake Manufacturers
666-678 Elgin Avenue

"BIDDY"
Luncheon—Tea
282 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg, Man.

ONTARIO

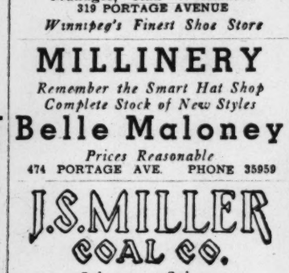
HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Guarded

In our modern dairy the purity of all products is scientifically guarded — Milk, Cream, Eggs, Ice Cream, Chocolate Drink, Buttermilk.

Phone 4-2887



For Quality and Service
call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lotteridge St. Phone 4-3448

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

MEN, your Fall Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Barnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

Are You an Autumn Bride?
Select Your Trousseau in the Bride's Room
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1340 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
437 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Hardware for the Home
Tools, paints, kitchenware, builders' supplies
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 BANK STREET

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

BUDGET BUNDLE!
Here is a service with everything finished and no extra charges at a remarkably low rate. Telephone us today for particulars.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Belyea Bros. LIMITED
PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS, TINSMITHS, ELECTRICIANS
City-Wide Service
Service Any Time, Anywhere

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 5860
E. D. Maguire Motors LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 313-9

J. E. Wainwright
Real Estate Investments
INSURANCE
1480 Danforth Ave. Toronto
Phone GE. 0263

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

All Makes
Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
We Service Office Machines
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto
"Character Clothes for Women"

Ira Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Lancaster, Bird & Lancaster
UPHOLSTERERS, DECORATORS AND CABINETMAKERS
Have Your Work Done by Experts
"It Costs No More" Estimates Free
HU. 5833 3407 YONGE

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

H. W. Mutch
(Formerly Manager Arch-Aid Shoe Co.)
Now located at 1179 Bay St. offering
PERSONALIZED SERVICE
in Women's High Grade Shoes

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and dryleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

JANE ROBINSON HAT SHOPPE
Importer and Designer
1436 Yonge Street
(14 stores south of St. Clair)
Hyland 7200

Jo Anne Shoppe
Distinctive Millinery
1438 Yonge Street (Near St. Clair)
MRS. E. AULD, Designer
Phone HYland 7984

SMART MODELS
Marian Dodds
DRESS SHOP
692 Bay Street WA. 7718

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

FOUNDATIONS—
GIRDLES
COMBINATIONS
BRASSIERES
HOSIERY
LINGERIE
New Styles are in
WOOLNOUGH SHOP
Kate J. Nicol
RA 2928 32 BLOOR W.

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE, Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

WINDSOR

SALE!
SILVER FOX TRIMMED COATS
$59.50 and $75.00
Budget terms if desired
THE C. H. SMITH COMPANY LIMITED

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

"DAQUERE"
. . . a new name in hand turned shoes
Exclusive to Simpson's . . . fine footwear, aristocratic of design, hand turned of superlative materials, authentic in style originality. **$10**
Simpson's
SECOND FLOOR

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's *Lushus* TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
Telephone ★ELgin 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED
QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

For Your
WEDDING BOUQUETS and DECORATIONS
THORNBURG BROS., LTD.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you.
DE. 0531

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced from $3.65 to $7.50

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1130 St. Catherine Street West

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT REGINA ESTEVAN FORT QU'APPELLE MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS LTD.
Phone 5551 731 Broadway

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

European Local Classified
(Continued)

PRINTING

H. HOULT & SON, Commercial and General Printers. Phone BATT: 6197. 362, York Rd., Wandsworth, London, S. W. 18.

ROOMS TO LET

KENSINGTON, London, Warwick Gardens — Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, & l., and service from 25/- p. w. Near Christian Science church. Phone Western 8758. Box W-421, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, S. W. 5 — Comfortable divan rooms, double or single, with breakfast, other meals optional; constant hot water. 20, Gramham Gardens, Earl's Court. FRO. 1683.

LONDON — Pleasantly situated divan bed-sitting-room, near Christian Science churches; meals if required. MRS. F. BRISTOW, 5, Cardigan Road, Barnes, S. W. 13.

LONDON, S. W.—Large, pleasant, bed-sitting room; good position; furnished or unfurnished, E. L., gas fire and ring, H. and C; 10 mins. Kensington High Street. Box W-1458, BCM/CSM, London.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON, 11, Barkston Gardens, S. W. 5 — Well-appointed service rooms in quiet, comfortable house, with divans, concealed hot water, gas fires, P. O. telephones; from 35/- single, 63/- double, including breakfast, light, baths and full service; other meals as desired. FRObisher 2324.

LONDON, Mayfair, 13 Half Moon St.—Well-furnished divan rooms with or without private bath; excellent service; moderate terms; constant hot water. MAYfair 0678.

TAILORING

25 YEARS' experience exclusive West End tailoring enables me to guarantee satisfaction; ladies' and gentlemen's own materials made up. M. D. HALTER, 87, Gt. Titchfield St. (1st floor), London, W. 1. Tel. Museum 0618.

TEACHERS

MARY HAMLIN, L.R.A.M., gives lessons in
SINGING AND THE ART OF SPEAKING
Inquiries:—163B, Sutherland Avenue Abercorn 1818 London, W. 9

DOROTHY WADDINGTON, L.T.C.L., 53 Ardenlea Ave., Belfast—Teacher of Pianoforte, Theory and Harmony; terms moderate.

SECRETARIAL TRAINING
Students receive individual tuition and practical experience fitting them for good professional and business positions. Moderate fees. Positions found. CRAIG-KELLY, LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. MET. 2180.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LONDON—Miss Hope Webb, 5 Alma Terrace, Kensington, W. 8., tel. Western 4039, has small classes for pupils requiring individual attention or examination help.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens, Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea, London. Flaxman 2747
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS
For Houses and Flats in Ealing Consult
LESLIE MINNIS & CO., F.V.A.
Auctioneers, Surveyors and Estate Agents
26 Bond St., Ealing, W. 5. Tel. EAling 2127
Rents Collected—Estates Managed

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms QUIET. Modern appointments

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating, E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 2322.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

LOOK SLIM BY WEARING
a corset or belt made to measure by MME. FESTA
Agent for Kickernick Undergarments
63 George St., Portman Sq., London (Wel 6439)

DRESSMAKING

"BIANCA"
(Miss Bernardi)
SPECIAL MODEL GOWNS for Every Occasion
Soft Tailoring a Specialty
223a Upper Richmond Rd. Tel. Putney 4210

MARGARET GRIEVE—Ladies' own materials made up. 116a Holland Road, London, W. 14. 49 bus passes door. Park 6357.

ELOCUTION

PUBLIC speaking taught simply, original speeches prepared for all occasions in a few hours; brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, F. R. S. A., Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W. 1. Mayfair 8500.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Cadogan-Wakeman Agency
(Miss White) 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1
Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12

SERVISS & PARTNERS
receive many enquiries for DOMESTIC HELPS, NANNIES, ETC. and will interview applicants on any day between the hours 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. Sats. 9 a. m. and 12 noon. 177, Regent St., London, W. 1. REG 2171/2. No Booking Fee.

TRIANGLE AGENCY, tel. PAL. 4477, 5 Aldermans Hill, London, N. 13.—Commercial staff and good maids; business and domestic vacancies.

FLATLETS

LONDON "St. Andrews," 13 Beaufort Gdns., Knightsbridge—Beautifully furnished rooms in quiet cul-de-sac; from 25/- including breakfast. P. O phones. Resident Scottish proprietrix Ken 4746.

HAIRDRESSERS

MISS DORNE, visiting hairdresser, offers her services during evenings by appointment or during business hours at 151a, Upper Richmond Road, London, S.W. 15. Putney 1717.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

INTERIOR DECORATORS

Let me re-make that old chair or regenerate your home. Reliable decoration, interior or exterior. Estimates free.
W. GORDON CAMERON
162 Notting Hill Gate, London PAR. 8904

LAUNDRIES

At the ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY
Acton, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing, and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
193 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE NEWTON. RENOWN 3127. 35 MILES RADIUS.

OFFICES TO LET

LONDON — Part-time practitioner's office, modern building, centrally situated. 1/6 an hour. Box W-1173, BCM/CSM London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON, 74 Inverness Terrace, W. 2.—Beautifully equipped bed-sittingrooms; H. and C. basins; meals optional; minute buses, tubes. BAY 3427

POST VACANT

YOUNG LADY, shorthand-typist, used to the usual office routine and invoicing, required by old established London firm. Write Box W-1435, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON flat; working cook-housekeeper; all duties; help rough; two in family; comfortable home; £54 yearly. Box W-1471, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

MAN, 32, Office, Farming and Driving experience, desires position, any capacity. Box W-1438, BCM/CSM, London.

LADY seeks daily post as visiting companion and private secretary; speaks French, has lived abroad; drives car. "ZAVIKON," 47 Hillview Road, Hatch End, Middlesex.

YOUNG married man seeks responsible position in any branch of London textile trade; wholesale or retail; over 14 years' wholesale experience. Box W-1468, BCM/CSM, London.

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process. No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W. (St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

HENNING
61, George St., W. 1., Welbeck 7358
GENUINE ANTIQUE FURNITURE
CHINA, GLASS and SILVER
Furniture, China and Silver Repaired

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6835
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

ARTHURS STORES
(DAVIES & COURT, LTD.)
39, Westbourne Grove, W. 2
Telephones: BAYswater 2424-2425
High-Class Grocers and Provision Dealers
Purveyors of Finest Quality English, Scotch and Colonial Meats

E. T. NEEDHAM & Co.
LIMITED
85 London Wall, E. C. 2
For Every
INSURANCE

TOM HILL (Sloane Sq.) Ltd.
Actual Makers
Lightweight Suitcases
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Est. 1870 Slo. 8969

LONDON GARDENS
Flowers for All Occasions
118 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Ken. 7288
84 Brompton Road, S. W. 3 Ken. 7288
17 Church St., W. 8 Wea. 1785
1 Lanthal Place, S. W. 7 Ken. 7288
CABLES: LONDOGARDA

THE LITTLE CAKE SHOP
HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES
Luncheons and Teas
167 George Street, Edgware Road, W. 1

F. WARREN & CO'S GUARANTEED
COALS
PHONES * FUSTON 4545 ETC.
DRAYTON HOUSE GORDON STREET W.C.1
(Facing Euston Station)

E. RICHOUX
58, Baker St., W. 1 Welbeck 3732
Chocolates, Confiserie, Marrons Glaces, Wedding and Birthday Cakes. Ices, Dinner Sweets, Fancy Boxes for presents. Light Luncheons and Teas.

HARTNOLLS
Printers and Stationers
BRIXTON 1084
Enquiries invited for Lecture and all kinds of Commercial Printing
50, Robsart Street, Brixton, S. W. 9

PEARSALL'S
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
COAL
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

Charles N. Baber
The Pioneer of the "Heel to Ball" Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service to Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St., W. 1, Nr. Queens Hall
CHARLES N. BABER, LTD.

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
AND
BREECHES MAKERS
23, BUCKLERSBURY,
3 door from Mansion House
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.4.
PHONE, CITY 3930
QUALITY GOODS - PERSONAL ATTENTION

INSURANCE
Let
STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
INSURANCE BROKER
Take Care of All Your Insurance Problems
1-3 Gracechurch St., London
(by appointment)
Station Approach, Chingford. E. 4
SILverthorn 3636

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO AND TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N.W.—Hampstead

The BOWMAL Bed Settee

A thoroughly practical and comfortable Settee Bed, attractive in appearance and easily converted. Can be made in any wood.

Solid fumed Oak. 2 ft. 3 in. x 6 ft. 2 in., complete with woolen flock squab in Cretonne, 2 cretonne pillows, canvas platform and valance. Iron frame with spring mattress.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 3

LONDON N. W.
Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13, Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721/6087

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

HOLIDAY FROCKS
AND
TRAVEL GOODS
AT
BEARMANS
High Rd., Leytonstone
Tel. Leytonstone 1131 6 lines

D. NORMAN & SON
Butchers
855, High Road, Leytonstone
Telephone LEYtonstone 2386
82a, High Road, Woodford Green
Telephone BUCkhurst 3336

LONDON E.—Woodford

Warner's Ltd Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
128 George Lane and 122 High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford Bromley, Kent. Upminster.

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO., LTD.
of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection

LONDON S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, etc.
VERA COOKE
16, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S. E. 19

LONDON S. E.
Upper Norwood

Williamsons
PROVISION MERCHANTS
Famous for Food Stores for HALF a CENTURY
HOUSE OF QUALITY
Many Branches in LONDON and on the SOUTH COAST
Enquiries to—14 Westow Hill, S.E.19
Phone: GIPSY HILL 0151 (3 Lines)

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1165

LONDON S. W.
East Sheen

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

ADLARDS MOTORS LTD.
Buy Your Car Where You Can Obtain Service
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Daily Features Page

Framed Vista

Monitor Camera Club from Walter Brenzikofer, Boston
A balcony view in the Swiss Alps

Daily Quotation

WHAT is defeat? Nothing but education. Nothing but the first step to something better.—W. PHILLIPS.

In Lighter Vein

More Modest Than the Hen

"A fly lays 30 million eggs in one summer."

"What a good thing it doesn't cluck." — Söndagsnisse Strix (Stockholm).

How's That, Again?

Wife: "Remember, now, meet me at the Plaza for lunch at 12."

Husband: "Very well, dear, but please be there by 1, as I have a business appointment with a client at 3 and can't wait any longer than 2 if I am to meet him at 4.

Blarney!

"Now, you'd never mistake that type," said a guest at the public dinner, as the chairman sat down. "Every other word betrays his Cockney origin."

"Ah!" said the intelligent foreigner, "I see. He has what you call 'Kissed the Blimey Stone,' yes?"—London Daily Herald.

According to an Ostrich

An ostrich went out for a stroll in the desert and thought he'd call at his favorite oasis, in the hope of running across a few of his pals.

When he got there he found six other ostriches standing with their heads buried in the sand.

"Just my luck!" he said. "Not a bird about."—Tit-Bits.

No Secrets

"How is it you know so much about the Smiths' private affairs?"

"We're looking after their parrot while they're on holiday!"—Tit-Bits.

At the Concert

Wife (nudging husband): "Look! That man in front of us is asleep."

Husband: "Well, why wake me up to tell me that?"—Wochenschau.

No Wasted Time

Gloria: "Beth has turned that young doctor down."

Helen: "Well, what of it?"

Gloria: "Now he has sent her a bill for 87 visits."—Australian Women's Weekly.

Dubious Outlook

Wanted—Experienced gardener, to act as caretaker when family away, also drive car; must live on promises.—Advt. in a Weekly Paper.

The printer probably used to work for the family!

Playing Safe

Arthur Griffith, who daily dashes off editorials, tells of the Negro who when asked what was the secret of his success replied:

"Ah neva' attempts the impossible and ah always co-operates with the inevitable."—Miami Herald.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Better Way

Los Angeles

From the flickering candle beams a man looked out of the restaurant window at a street light reflected on his new roadster. Suddenly he pushed back his dinner plate and hastily left the table.

Grubby fingers were tugging at the hub caps of his parked car, and the hood was being lifted stealthily by other youthful hands.

"I'll teach those rascals a trick or two!" he muttered as he rushed outside. And then with a quick flash of understanding he knew he was on the wrong track. Too much leisure time, too much energy, not enough to interest them. these modern bucks.

"Hop in, boys," he called to them. "Let's try her out."

They drew back and eyed him suspiciously.

"You sit next to me and release the brake," he said to the largest boy, the leader.

With furtive kicks at the hub caps the other boys followed their leader as he scrambled into the seat; and whoops of joy at once resounded along the boulevard as the car shot along the smooth surface

Later as the roadster slowed down the boys protested. "We aren't going to stop now are we, Mister?"

"Just thought we'd go in here. It's my sports stadium. Take a look around and try your hand at some games."

They eyed him wonderingly. And then with more yelps of delight they took possession of the place.

And when at last they again piled into the shiny new roadster, and the film actor delivered them to their homes, the youngsters proclaimed it a royal evening.

"I've had a swell time, fellows," he said aloud. "How about trying it again some time?"

And they did—not only once, but over and over again. And other boys and girls were invited too, and now there is an enthusiastic club which meets regularly. And its youthful members, with the film actor as their generous host, fill leisure hours with wholesome good times and unusual outings.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Crickets and Katydids Can Make So Much Noise?

The noise amongst the insects is very largely for courtship purposes, and is, in consequence, limited for the most part to the males. The field cricket's song, however, is not produced by lungs, larynx, and lips. He sings, rather, with his upper wings.

On the inner edge, and near the

base of each upper wing is a hardened area known as the "scraper." From the scraper, extending along a thickened vein, are myriads of tiny tooth-like projections, known as the "file."

To deliver his song, the cricket lifts and spreads his upper wings, then draws them in and out in such a way that the scraper of one wing is dragged over the file of the other.

Since both wings are identically equipped, the cricket could be ambidextrous, so to speak; that is, the wings could take turns, being first the scraper and then the scraped. (The French naturalist Fabre, however, maintains that this is not the case, for in all of his many observations he has never discovered a cricket that did not carry his right wing above the left, nor was he able to make "left-handed" crickets by changing the positions of the wings so that they overlapped the opposite way.)

The call of the katydid (which was so named because of a resemblance of the sound produced by one species to the words "Katy did") is produced by drawing a rough filelike ridge under the left forewing over a ridge on the upper side of the right forewing, as the wings are raised and lowered.

The rest of the wing surface is set to sympathetic vibration, acting as a sounding board, with the resultant that the strident notes may be heard nearly a mile away.

The wings of the katydid are large and leaflike in appearance and color. Their song is most commonly heard during the summer evenings.—W. P. Keasbey.

A Verse for Today . . .

Great peace have they which love thy law: and nothing shall offend them.—Ps. 119:165.

Here and There in the World of Humor

—Sheffield Weekly Telegraph
"Oh—so NOW you're getting him interested in horse racing!"

—Australian Bulletin
"Ramsbottom, sir—Mr. Eric Ramsbottom. You may call me Eric if I get the job."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Prosperity*

By LE PELLEY

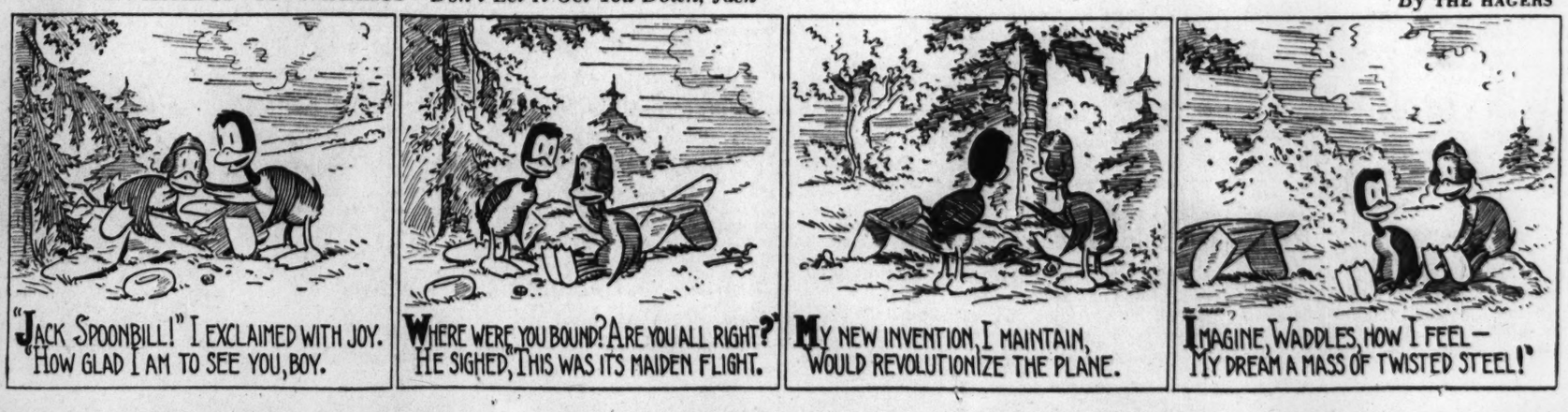
HOW DID IT GO TODAY ?
SOLD ELEVEN QUARTS AND TOOK ORDERS FOR FIVE MORE !!
AND I SAVED ENOUGH LEMONADE FOR US TO HAVE A DRINK
I HOPE YOU PUT SUGAR IN IT ...
MY..MY..MY — WE'RE ROLLING IN MONEY! I HAVE OVER THREE DOLLARS IN CASH !
WE'RE DOING FINE !!
WE CAN'T LOSE ! WHAT WE DON'T SELL WE CAN DRINK !!
SIMPLEX LEMONADE FOR THE HOME
LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*How Simple*

"Well!" I said to myself today, "Sarah will have to go to the Butcher's new shop sometime"
So I settled down by the back porch to wait for her-
Just then T.W. came along and wanted to know why I was parked at the back steps —
When I explained the situation to him, he said, "Why didn't you ask me? I know where it is!"
And off we went!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Don't Let It Get You Down, Jack*

By THE HAGERS


"JACK SPOONBILL!" I EXCLAIMED WITH JOY. "HOW GLAD I AM TO SEE YOU, BOY.
WHERE WERE YOU BOUND? ARE YOU ALL RIGHT?" HE SIGHED, "THIS WAS IT'S MAIDEN FLIGHT.
MY NEW INVENTION, I MAINTAIN, WOULD REVOLUTIONIZE THE PLANE.
IMAGINE, WADDLES, HOW I FEEL— MY DREAM A MASS OF TWISTED STEEL!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) • PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"The Earth Melted"

The world of power politics is again shaken to its depths. The supposed solids of diplomacy have become fluids. It is as when the Psalmist wrote of mountains "carried into the midst of the sea."

The overrunning of Poland by the mechanized might of Germany is only the least of the earthquakes in the realm of "realism." Russia, believed to be a veritable rock of resistance to Japan and Germany, comes to terms with Nippon and co-operates with the Reich in erasing Poland. Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, may feel themselves on the brink of a precipice.

The civilization of Western Europe wonders whether a new barbarism will sweep out of the East. Men remember David's description: "The heathen raged, the kingdoms were moved." Many who thought France and Britain were engaging in a struggle to end Hitlerism now see a struggle for survival against "Communazism."

Those who spoke of an offer of peace from Germany are talking now of an ultimatum. When "neutrality" becomes a shield for Russian invasion "to save the Poles from war," and Communism makes common cause with Fascism, in the geography of diplomacy, it is as if "the earth melted."

Those who look only to material forces find no foundations for faith. Yet what has happened is only a clarification of a struggle that has been going on for years. And if unreason, intolerance, deceit, injustice and despotism have come more openly into action, the forces which combat them remain the same. Reason, tolerance, truth, justice, and freedom may indeed be more willingly relied on by those in every country who have too often turned to less worthy weapons.

When material reliances are shaken we may be more ready to seek spiritual strength. We may recall that in the same Psalm where the heathen raged and the earth melted it is written: "I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth."

Historical Tragedy

It is Poland's historical tragedy to be wedged in between two hostile neighbors, both far stronger than herself. Poland's best chance of survival was to see Germany and Russia divided. The German-Soviet pact of August 23, that unholy alliance between the brown bolshevism of Adolf Hitler and the red fascism of Joseph Stalin, was the direct signal for the onslaught against the independent existence of the Polish State.

Many ghosts of the past have been evoked by the tragic events of the last weeks in Poland. The Austrian house painter who is the supreme ruler of Germany and the son of a Caucasian shoemaker who wields a power more absolute than that of any Czar in Russia, have played the same roles as their crowned predecessors who first worked out the scheme for the partition of Poland, Frederick the Great of Prussia and Catherine II of Russia, although Germany in this case has been the active assailant, with the Soviet Union remaining in the background to gather up its share of the spoils later.

Poland's history after the iniquitous partition was one of thwarted heroism, of a romantic nationalism that filtered down from the educated classes to the masses of the people and that actually grew stronger through suppression. When one reads some of the passionate appeals of the Polish leaders today as their troops go into the cruelly unequal struggle with the mechanized German legions one thinks of Chopin, perhaps Poland's greatest gift to civilization, composing his stormy Revolutionary Etude in a mood of passionate protest when he learned how the Russians were shooting down his countrymen after the revolt of 1830.

There is one important difference between Poland's position now and after the partition. Great Britain and France have made the Polish cause their own. The German-Soviet working agreement is certainly formidable as regards Eastern Europe. But Poland's future is not necessarily predetermined by the first weeks of the war, any more than Belgium was condemned to extinction by the German occupation.

Books for the 'Black-Out'

John Masefield, Britain's Poet Laureate, recently advised his countrymen not to overlook one wartime precaution—the laying-in of a store of books. When many public entertainments have ceased, when access to those that remain is rendered difficult by the darkened streets, and when the prospect of long winter evenings indoors has to be faced, books will, as Mr. Masefield wrote, "provide many helpful and forgetful hours, and may, possibly, help to prepare a peace, in which the world may again bring forth some intellectual fruit."

How much the people do, in fact, find solace in books during a time of stress was shown in the 1914-18 period; and it is a mistake to imagine that there was a recourse merely to the more ephemeral fiction. As The Times of London remarked lately, "It was in the last war that many people discovered anew the tranquillizing charm, the rich humanity, of the Barchester novels."

It can hardly be doubted that the "black-out" will bring Falstaff, Pickwick, Rob Roy, D'Artagnan, and a hundred other distinguished old friends into the limelight, and the silence in the streets result in the voices of the poets carrying farther than ever.

Grand Central of the Air

It is gratifying to see airlines avoiding the early mistakes of railroads in building separate terminals for every competing line. Across the street from Grand Central Terminal in New York City another union station is soon to rise. Five leading airlines will join in building this $6,000,000 Grand-Central-of-the-air convenient to trains and tunnels of midtown and, by special bus, to airports on the rim of New York.

The new terminal, with ticket offices, waiting rooms and a motion picture theater where 600 travelers may await their planes, will not only be a public convenience, but an historic milestone of aviation. Air transport is growing up and assuming its destined place among older forms of transportation. Duplicating terminal facilities still vex many rail systems, but air transport is early and wisely avoiding this mistake, thereby serving both the air traveling public and reducing operating costs.

The project inspires another inevitable reflection in these days when everyone in peaceful America almost automatically looks skyward when the drone of an air motor is heard. The new terminal will be a nerve center not of bombers and battles, but of passenger lines weaving a new pattern into the travel, communications, and social fabric of a new age of peaceful victories over time and space.

Canada Guaranteed

In only one sense, and that rarely recalled, do President Roosevelt's "guarantees" of Canadian territorial integrity, given last week and last year, merit the comment that was made over them. The fact that the United States would certainly strike to the limit of its power in preventing any foreign aggression on Canadian soil is the best proof that no such aggression will ever occur on a serious scale. In short, a guarantee delivered with determination is the best safeguard against actual involvement, the best insurance for peace.

The most obvious self-defense interests of the United States require such action. Canada expects it, Britain expects it, and undoubtedly any potential aggressors expect it. Therefore, Canada is certainly one of the last places in the world that they intend to assail.

Borderline cases might arise. Would the United States consider a German attack on Canadian-flag commerce, out in the Atlantic, as an act of aggression? Probably not. Would the United States take any action against submarines or commerce raiders operating even in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence? Probably not. Would long-range bombing attacks on Canadian cities or strategic points, unlikely though these may be, be considered ground for United States intervention? Probably not, unless they definitely implied attempts to secure footholds.

But, let any effort to violate Canadian soil by actual penetration be made or threatened, and the United States would certainly act promptly and decisively. Such an attack, therefore, is utterly improbable. How sensible, how advantageous, how heartening for the peoples it would be if we could realize that such a guarantee could be equally beneficial in other parts of the world!

Pennsylvania highway police have inaugurated a drive against illegal passing, but every football coach knows that a good punter can offset almost any penalty.

As in the Field of Boaz

Palestine Bread

No food in the world is so good as bread. When we relegate it to a secondary place in our meal or dispense with it entirely as we sometimes do, this is because our bread has degenerated into something as white and tasteless as cotton batting. But where bread has retained the place of honor on the menu, as in France, where the meal is an accompaniment to the bread, or as in Palestine, where the bread often constitutes the whole of the meal, we find the "staff of life" worthy of its honorable position, hearty, glutinous, full-flavored, with a texture that is firm and spongy, and a crust that means business.

The Bible writers were speaking to farmers and wheat specialists when they said, "What is the chaff to the wheat?" and "I will make thee a sharp threshing instrument having teeth;" and John referred to Jesus as one "whose fan is in his hand, . . . and he will gather the wheat into his garner." In giving the prayer all Christians use, Jesus spoke of our food as our "daily bread."

In Palestine everyone is interested in the culture of the wheat; and in the country districts all take part in the planting and harvesting. The wheat is planted, not in great open fields as in our country, but for the most part in small level patches of ground or in pockets or striations of good ground between layers of rock. And every corner of earth is utilized, even at the very gates of Jerusalem. Probably if these people had machinery to plow and sow and thresh, they could not use them anyway, for this is a country of small things; "Who hath despised the day of small things?" asks Zechariah. Here is often just enough space for the hand-plow, and the curved sickle, just room for one or two to work together.

* * *

Yet though the work is arduous and the sun pitilessly hot, there is joy in the contact with the earth, and songs rise as the workers go about their labors. Sometimes there is a solo; sometimes a kind of chant with verse and chorus or question and answer. It is easy to understand the point of view of the natives when they say, "You talk of progress; what have you to offer? We do not admire the 'modern' way of life. We like our own life; we like ourselves the way we are." Everything in this country seems momentous and full of meaning. Here everything grows naturally. Houses come into being without set reason or architect's plan, but stone upon stone, an arch here and a wall here and a dome there, adapting their contours to the needs of the occupants for coolness and airiness and shelter. Here are vessels of pottery, wood, copper, shaped by the hand for use by the hand, and are made to last a hundred years at least. And so the "threshing instrument having teeth," used in Palestine today, is the same ancient wooden platform, in shape and size rather like the Hawaiian surf-board. But never a Hawaiian surf-board rider was more joyous than the Arab sailing over the threshing floor on his sledge drawn by a donkey or a camel or an ox, or maybe an assortment of animals harnessed together.

The wheat is thrown in bundles just as gathered, onto the area of flat stone chosen for use as a threshing floor. Then the father of the family mounts the wooden sledge, on the under side of which are the "teeth" or pieces of flint or metal knives set in ridges to cut the stalks of wheat and liberate the grain from its coverings; one or two children hang on behind as young Americans hang to the runners of a sleigh, and round and round they go, clucking and shouting, treading out the wheat. There is invariably an audience watching the performance, cheering, singing, offering to replace the thresher, or running to fetch a drink of water in the stone jug. The whole is gradually reduced to a finely ground substance, which the mother tosses into the air, to separate the wheat from the chaff. Then there is much sifting and piling up, and finally the wheat goes into a huge sack, which the mother carries on her head!

* * *

One has the feeling, in watching them at their work, that no play would interest these people. They have plenty of diversion in seeing the natural processes carried out. There is no restraint in handling the grain, not the slightest suspicion of hygienic care. And yet all seems to be clean and healthful. Their garments do not have the appearance of being dirty, perhaps because the dust in this part of the world is made of finely ground white chalky rock, of which the buildings are made, and from which the streets of the town are actually carved; and so a kind of dry-cleansing is going on all the time, as if they were being brushed with chalk.

A delightful concoction called "freekey," rather like pop-corn, is made by roasting the tender grains just gathered from the threshing; this is a sort of celebration of the occasion and provides the family supper. Then if the hour is late, blankets are spread on the straw, and so in the balmy evening the family lies down to sleep, surrounded by their year's bread supply.

NANCY BARNHART

Mirror of World Opinion

Man and Democracy

Faith in man—in man . . . capable of a moral choice—is the necessary foundation of democracy. But how is faith in man to be sustained? There are philosophies which yield no faith in man and so afford no adequate foundation for democracy. There is the view, widely current in the last generation, that man is a product of material forces only—a chance by-product of chemical processes devoid of any ethical significance. . . .

There is another conception of man, popularized by the Communists, which holds that he is a product of economic forces. . . .

There is still another conception of man, given vogue by the Nazis, that thinks of him as a biological product. . . .

But there is still another philosophy of life. It says that man is not a product of material processes, of economic processes or of biological processes alone, but of spiritual forces. Under this conception man does not ultimately belong to the State; he belongs to his Creator. He has inherent worth by reason of the very source of his being. He is . . . a child of God, not a thing, and therefore "endowed with certain inalienable rights" which no power on earth has the right to violate or to deny. If that is true, then men, even the most despised of men, have in them an eternal spiritual essence which we are obligated to honor and respect. This is the only adequate foundation of democracy.—*Federal Council Bulletin.*

Embargo Repeal Ensnared in Politics

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

Despite the deep-seated sincerity of many isolationists, the question of arms embargo repeal is rapidly being carried into the arena of party politics. Opponents of the President, recognizing that repeal of the embargo at the last session was only prevented because the issue became one of "are you for or against Roosevelt?" in an atmosphere exceedingly unfavorable to the President, are now struggling to reproduce much of that atmosphere.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, a principal Republican candidate for the Presidential nomination, said at Grand Rapids on Saturday: "We knew . . . that the domestic 'Battle of 1940' would represent the 'last round-up' in behalf of our traditional institutions. . . . Externally, we must save America from other people's wars. Internally, we must save America from seven years of accumulated folly."

The leading Republican contender, thenceforth, puts repeal of the arms embargo and defeat of President Roosevelt next year in the same category. Not only, he might have said, would a vote to repeal the embargo be a vote for war, but it would be a vote for a Roosevelt third term. Already we hear the argument expressed in just such crisp terms as that. And therein lies the danger to a strong, coherent, and constructive foreign policy at this time. The issues are apt to be confused, and excessively broadened.

* * *

Blurring of the issues is a potential boomerang, it should be recognized. There are, for instance, some isolationists who have long and sincerely wanted to keep the United States out of European affairs who also believe that the arms embargo is un-neutral. It is perfectly possible to be an isolationist and to be against the embargo, and Senator Hiram Johnson virtually occupied that position in 1937. Yet if the isolationists today make out that repeal of the embargo is about the same as a declaration of war and a third term rolled into one, what will they say after the embargo is repealed—if it is? Will not their present tactical exaggeration mislead the British and French hereafter, and complicate the internal political situation? Would it not be better to argue the arms embargo question on its own merits, and to make the stand against war involvement on more tenable ground?

Senator Vandenberg, of course, is trying to make himself the crusading leader of the "peace bloc." Certainly the dominant national sentiment today is the desire to stay at peace, and there could be no better platform for a Presidential aspirant, no matter what future events may produce, as President Wilson discovered. However, it may again be questioned whether the arms embargo issue is the proper platform for a peace stand, whether it may not lead to another hollow Republican victory, as on monetary authority and silver last year.

The presence of a few Democrats and third party men in the isolationist group, and of many leading Republicans with the President does not keep politics out of the current debate. The bitterest anti-Rooseveltians are jumping into the fray. Thus Senator Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, who probably criticizes the President more bitterly than anybody else in the Senate, had his statement against repealing the arms embargo ready as soon as his refugee ship docked at Portland, Maine, on Saturday. The conservative Democrats from the South mostly believe in repealing the embargo, partly because they are Wilsonians at base. They will be the President's greatest asset in votes.

* * *

One is compelled to protest at the fatalistic inevitabilities that are being glibly tossed around in supposedly responsible talking and writing. Senators, and lesser folk, declare positively that repeal of the arms embargo "inevitably" means participation in war. That is certainly untrue, as they would be the first to recognize the day after the embargo is repealed. Others declare that the United States will "inevitably" be dragged into war. Clearer-thinking citizens realize that there is nothing inevitable about it, and that the Nation under God is still the master of its fate.

Congress, reflecting the people, can alone make the real decision about participation. Still others flatly claim that a continuation of the war, or American involvement therein, would "inevitably" result in President Roosevelt's re-election to a third term. Again, this is prejudging an issue which is far from settled. A little sober thought shows just how gravely all this fatalism tries to jeopardize the Nation's true decisions. Nobody today can truthfully outline the course of American policy, whether as to repeal of the arms embargo, its consequences, the unrolling of European and Asiatic events, or the next Presidential election.

* * *

All that can firmly be recorded is that the Nation is horrified by war and cries out for peace. Within a few days, the Inter-American Conference in Panama will see how much of a "peace bloc" can be organized in the New World. Hopeful results here may encourage the United States to concentrate on Western-Hemisphere self-containment.

Russia's invasion of Poland, and Japan's understanding with Russia, would at first glance seem to make more likely the repeal of the arms embargo. For as these events tend to increase greatly the difficulties of France and Britain, they also remove any disposition here to make that task any harder by checking sea power through an embargo. By the same token, the Russian and Japanese events probably also increase American caution about potential involvement. Indeed, the well-discerned anti-war and anti-Hitler sentiments of the American people seem to proceed hand-in-hand, their ultimate contradiction unresolved.

What Books Tell America's Story?

The proposed book lists and the reasons given by readers are their own and do not necessarily carry the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

American Views and People

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Three of us have put our heads together and would like to suggest books to be included in the list sent to the English boys' school. After many eliminations, we decided that the following would serve the purpose of making English boys better acquainted with American life.

"I Travel by Train," by Rollo Walter Brown.

This book is very well written and tells of the life of different strata of society that even the average American doesn't know about, both the good and the bad.

"North America by Plane and Train," by Alison E. Aitchison and Marguerite Uttley.

This book is a superior kind of geography book, telling about people in different districts, how they live and make a living. Simple enough for children to understand, and yet interesting to adults.

"Hatching the American Eagle," by John Finch Barnhill.

This is a comparatively new fiction book about the American Revolution. It is strongly historic, but the history is woven into a story of unusual interest. We recommend this book about the Revolution because it isn't unduly prejudiced against the English and yet gives very well the American viewpoint.

"Black Soil," by Josephine Donovan.

This is a story of pioneering in the Middle West, one of the best of its kind according to our idea.

"Covered Wagon" by Emerson Hough.

With "Black Soil" this would give a pretty good picture of the westward trek, and the pioneering spirit.

"Man for the Ages," by Irving Bacheller.

This is one of the best of the books, in fictional form, about America's greatest man, Abraham Lincoln. The fundamental American idea that one can rise from the bottom to the top without the help of noble birth and wealth should certainly be presented to these boys if they are to understand America.

"Dust of the Desert," by Jack Weadock.

This book is made up of character sketches, almost portraits, of the old Southwest, Arizona, Texas, and New Mexico. It gives a very good picture of the local color life of the district.

"Folded Hills," by Stewart Edward White.

This is a story of old California, when it still belonged to Mexico and how it became an American state.

"Cruise of the Bouncing Betsy," by "Ding" (Jay Norwood Darling).

This is a small story about a trip in a trailer from Iowa to Florida, with sidelights on the country along the way. The trailer trend seems definitely here to stay in this country, and this phase of modern life in America should pe presented to them.

All three of us agreed that "Tom Sawyer" and "Penrod" should be included, mostly because they are read by practically every American boy at some time or other. We disagreed about Horatio Alger books. One was neutral on the subject, one was definitely against, and one was definitely for. The con argument was that the books are not good literature. The pro one was that "rising from the ranks," love of home and mother, and honesty is the best policy, are all American ideals, and very strong ones too.

VIRGINIA BLANCK
LESTER JENSEN
Des Moines, Iowa — MABEL MARTIN

For an English Schoolboy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In submitting my list for the English schoolboy, I should like to preface it by advising my young friend to read the Monitor, and the series of articles therein on "Rediscovering America," by R. H. Markham.

James Bryce's "American Commonwealth," for the form of government and the "law of the land."

"Industrial History of the United States," by Edward S. Cowdrick, for the industrial aspects.

"The True George Washington," by Paul Leicester Ford; and "Abraham Lincoln; The Prairie Years," by Carl Sandburg: for character studies of our typical men.

"Modern American Poetry," by Louis Untermeyer; and "John Brown's Body," by Stephen V. Benét; for that essence of American vitality that poetry gives.

"Two Years Before the Mast," by Richard Henry Dana, for experience with the sea.

"Ramona," by Helen Hunt Jackson, for old California's sake.

"Cardigan," by Robert William Chambers, for romance connected with the "long house."

"Giants in the Earth," by O. E. Rolvaag, for the prairies.

"Richard Carvel," by Winston Churchill, for a novel of the old South.

"Challenge to Liberty," by Herbert Hoover, for the true political ring.

"America Comes of Age," by André Siegfried, for a summing-up.

(Mrs.) Ella Denham Cook
Canton, Mass.

For Boys 11 to 14 Years

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

I know from experience that each one of these books has meant much to our boys, as I am a teacher in the public schools, and we have read them over and over.

"Blue Heron's Feather," Rupert Sargent Holland, (Grades 7-8) a Dutch boy seeks his fortune in New Amsterdam in the days of Peter Stuyvesant. His experiences with the Indians.

"Stephen's Last Chance," Margaret E. Ashmun, (Grades 6-7) a boy's experience on a ranch in Wyoming.

"Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" by Samuel Clemens. (Grades 6-8.) Life near the Mississippi.

"New Moon," Cornelia Meigs. (Grades 6-7.) Life on the North Platte River.

"Caddie Woodlawn," Mrs. Carol R. Brink. (Grades 6-8) Frontier life in Wisconsin, 1864.

(Miss) M. V. G.
Sycamore, Ill.

Picturing American Life

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"The Epic of America," by James Truslow Adams.

"We," by Charles Lindbergh.

"The Rivers of America" series edited by Constance L. Skinner.

Reasons for choice: You must bear in mind I was born in Budapest, and lived as a young person in Germany, France, England:

"Epic of America," because it gave me a picture of how and why Americans got their own peculiar national characteristics and it did so in beautiful English and an interesting manner. Little things that formerly jarred and made me impatient ceased to do so, understanding was established for good.

"We," because through an interesting story, timeless, well told, there shines a portrait; a biography of a typical American, fine, simple, unassuming, capable.

"Rivers of America" series, because each book is a true story of a section of the country and a true portrait of the people who live there; Americans all, yet differing due to differences in their environment. Each book is a gem for one with a European background. I should recommend also an older book on the early story of Oregon by Constance Lindsay Skinner.

New York — G. W.

Drama of Settlement

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For the suggested list of books: "Death Comes for the Archbishop," by Willa Cather; "A Lantern in Her Hand," by Bess Streeter Aldrich; "Free Land," by Rose Wilder Lane; "Land of the Burnt Thigh," by Edith Eudora Kohl; "The Laurels Are Cut Down," by Archie Binns.

These I suggest because they tell the drama of the settlement of different sections of the United States. And I can't resist the urge to add Rose Wilder Lane's "Let the Hurricane Roar," just for its description of weather.

"The White Headed Eagle," by Richard Montgomery, reviews Hudson's Bay Company days in the Pacific Northwest with Dr. John McLoughlin.

KENT C. HARTUNG
Portland, Ore.

Early Settlements

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Have just read Mr. Canham's article in Monitor. I believe America's story can be best understood if first a background of the early settlements is acquired.

John Fiske's books of New England and of Virginia are fascinating and Hamlin Garland gives a picture of life in the Middle West. To know America one must not leave out a knowledge of the mountain people of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. The backbone of America descends from hardy pioneer stock and to know our country one must include a picture of them.

Chevy Chase, Md. — L. N. D.